B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 139 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 118— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH R.A.S.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

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SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY,
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1863.
Fully paid up Capital FS0,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Soerabaya, Djocja, Pontianak, Medan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Weltervredon.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connection at Aden with	Tons
1925			
23rd May	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		15,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,302
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available for short period commencing from Bombay on 20th June and terminating by steamer due Bombay on 11th September. The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
17th Sept.	WARFIELD s	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANAx ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
26th May	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
28th ,,	NAGPORE * ..	5,283	
4th June	LAHORE * ..	5,282	
11th ,,	ALIPOREx ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,096	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	18097	MOOLTAN
15th Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
20th May	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf ports.
22nd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	BARJORA ..	Colombo via Calicut (for Cotacamund) & Malabar Ports
26th ,,	SIRSA ..	Rangoon via Tuticorin
27th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa
29th ,,	CHINDWARA ..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru.	Matsunaita.	5970	14thMay	28th May
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	21st ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	510	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
*Borneo Maru.	T. Mooshige	5884	29th Apr.	14th May.
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5363	12th May.	22nd May.
x'Bingo Maru	S. Chiba	6015	29th ,,	8th June
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	26th May	9th June
Koyei Maru	B. Nakagawa	4739	30th May	

xPassenger Steamer.
*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
I. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Tai Building Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7 C

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 28,00,000
3 Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 2 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
VAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924
ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force	- ,, ,,	86	,,
Income	- - - ,, ,,	4	,,
Assets	- - - ,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,031 of which Rs. 36,79,553 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to:
BRANCH OFFICE:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
M KANJI & Co.,
General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15-29
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., can also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars, write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN = BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX = MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL = BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL = DIURETIC
TYKOL = DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA = UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
} for Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

...er-
...n these
... following

... 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to push the sale of our fashionable Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc., on liberal remuneration. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, (Malabar).
A R1124

WANTED—An Experienced and competent WEAVING MASTER and HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for an up country Mill. Apply Box No. 779, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23298

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—a B. Com. or B.A. with special knowledge in accountancy and auditing on Rs. 150—5—250 for a special post in the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar. Apply with testimonials within 15th of June, 1925. to:—(Sd.) S. V. MENSINKAI, Chairman, The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar.
A 23299

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCTOR with English and Indian Medical Qualifications of the highest possible order. Should be expert in surgery, specially in the use of forceps in delivery cases. Salary Rs. 400-20-600. Apply with copies of testimonials, photo and references to RAI BAHADUR BENARSI DAS, Banker and Mill Owner, Ambala Cantt
A 23272

WANTED—A HINDU LADY GRADUATE for the Maharani Burdwa Girls' High School, Lahore, Apply at once with testimonials, stating qualifications previous experience, and minimum salary acceptable to GOPAL CHAND, B. A., LL B. Vakil High Court, Lahore.
A 23285.

WANTED A FOREMAN MECHANIC for large up-country Mill. Must be competent turner and fitter. Must have 10 years' experience as foreman in the fitting up and working of Engines, Boilers, Shafting and other gearing, etc. free quarters. Apply with copies of certificates and salary expected to Box No. 781, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 23314

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SOLICITOR with long experience desires to join well-known firm or rising junior as assistant Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1155

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GODOWN and OFFICE ROOMS in Shilotri Bank Building at Tamarind Lane.
C 23313

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISPLACED as under:—One quarter Share No. 672 in Jivraj Baloo in the name of Narhariram M. Tripathi. One Split No. 2/3325 for ten shares in Scindhia Steam Co., in the name of Rajendra Somnarayan. Rajendra Somnarayan Share Broker.
P.B. R1156

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GRATIS. GRATIS. GRATIS.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR BHUSAVAL (G. I. P. RAILWAY).—Public to know that we undertake to prefer claims gratis for compensation from the Railway Department on behalf of those who have been killed, injured or suffered any pecuniary loss in the above-said or any other Railway Collision. Apply with full particulars to: MANAGER, The Royal Trading Syndicate, HISSAR, (Punjab).
T R1146

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO. Meerut.
T R1111

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle.
Hand-ve St. Fort Bombay

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of uniforms to the Forest Staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind during the year ending 31st March, 1926. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. SEALED tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 4 p.m. on 1st June, 1925 to—

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Offices,
Poona, 9-5-25.
C23278

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for 3500 Rft of Canvas Hose pipe 2½ in. diameter are invited so as to reach the undersigned on 28th May 1925, before 4 p.m. together with 1 per cent. of the estimated amount as earnest money. Further particulars and the specification can be had on application from the store-keeper. Samples of hose pipe should be sent to the Store Office.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.

16-5-25.
Store Office. 23302

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 31st March, 1925
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE BANK will be CLOSED from 4th June to 15th June, 1925, both days inclusive.
23308

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

NOTICE.

AN allotment letter for one thousand new issue shares of the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Raghowji Purshottam has been LOST or MISPLACED Any person having any claim over those shares should lodge his claim at the registered office of the Bank at Watson's Hotel Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight of the issue of this notice, after which a duplicate allotment letter will be issued to the said registered share-holder.
23306

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A CASHIER to undertake on contract the treasury business of the Karachi General Post Office and the Hyderabad Sind and Sukkur Head Post Offices in return for a fixed monthly subsidy and for a period of five years.

Details of work to be done and any information on the subject can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

The contractor will be required to furnish security for Rs. 60,000 preferably in cash or Government paper and to enter into a formal agreement.

Tenders should be sent in sealed envelopes and addressed to the undersigned by name clearly marked.—Application for the post of Cashier of the Karachi General Post Office and the Hyderabad Sind and Sukkur Head Post Offices on the outside and must reach him on or before the 5th June, 1925.

Each application must be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 300 in Government Securities which will be returned in case of unsuccessful applicants.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. N. CRAWFORD,
Deputy Post Master General,
Sind and Baluchistan Circle,
KARACHI.
23288

"INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1920-23."

THE OFFICIAL RECORD of Congress activities from the Special Congress at Calcutta in 1920 to the Cocanada Congress in 1923. It is a book of 361 pages containing all the resolutions of the Congress, of the All-India Congress Committee and of the Working Committee together with abstracts of accounts. There is a detailed index. Obtainable from the offices of the Provincial Congress Committees or direct from the SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad. Price paper covers: 1/15; half cloth 2/; full cloth 2/8. Postage extra. A companion volume for 1924 is also being issued.
R1069

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KARSONDAS TEJPAL has contracted to sell to our client Mr. CHHAGANLAL JUTHABHAI GANDHI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 697 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. 532, Old Survey No. 409 and New Survey No. 266 and Cadastral Survey No.

Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4257 and Street No. 455 to 457 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the cart belonging to the late Vishwanath Vithoji, on or towards the West by the Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property belonging to Nanu Narayen Kothare and on or towards the south by the property belonging to Parvatibai widow of S. S. Wagle.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1925.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C23311

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai AMBABAI, wife of Bhagwandas Bhikha, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, limited until the minor son of the deceased attains majority. Deceased.

BHAGVANDAS BHIKHA, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant residing at Maruti Street, within the Fort of Bombay, husband of the abovenamed deceased merchant..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 30th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. CHITNIS KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C23307

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, "Hatia" Building, next to Sir J. J. School, very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards, and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield, suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from our client Mr. N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 2962 of 1924 (Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patel vs. Bai Khatizabai, widow of Haji Esmail Haji Sheriff Badshaw and others) and in pursuance of the directions in that behalf given to the Receiver and contained in the Consent Decree and Order of Reference dated 19th day of September, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up the undermentioned property for sale by Public Auction at the premises TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 19th day of May, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street, containing by admeasurement about 119 square yards with an arcade over about 20 square yards assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 17, Street Nos. 86, 88, 90 and 92 bearing Collector's New Nos. 201-303 and New Survey No. 1951 and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the house of Khatri Arab Adam, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the South by the house of Khatri Jacob and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale of the property intending purchasers may apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver at 112, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

YOU LOSE A SIGHT
IF YOU FAIL TO SEE
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
COLABA CAUSEWAY—Near Tram Depot.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LAMINGTON ROAD

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Bai Hamabai J. K. Mehta and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hanuman Ramprassad, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 9th day of July 1918 made between the said Mortgagor and the Mortgagees, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lamington Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 364 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a large piece of land originally the property of Bai Avabai Framji Petit which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35 and C. New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 Old Survey Nos. 174, 175, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6/131, 132 New Survey No. 6984 and Cadastral Survey No. Division and assessed by Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4442-4443 and Street Nos. 67, 69, 71 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navab Sayad Mahomed Murul Hassankhan on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Temulji Raja and his wife on or towards the East by the land of the Mortgagees agreed to be sold to Maneckji Mancherji Bottlewalla and on or towards the West by the Lamington Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 14K, Haman Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.)
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Modi Ranchhoddas and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Dewji Dharsey and others and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July 1922 and made between Haji Vali Mahomed Moti and others of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by pubic auction to-day Tuesday the 19th May 1925 at 4/30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land admeasuring one thousand five hundred and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revnue under Collector's Old No. 522 Collector's New No. 54031 Old Survey No. 449 and New Survey No. 3/3396 and Cadastral Survey No. 342 together with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3885 (1) 3885 (2) 3885 (3) and Street No. 12 14/16, 16 A and 16 B situate at and on the west side of Arthur Road Tardeo in the City and Registration Sub district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Arthur Road on or towards the West and North by the property of Bai Rehmutbai widow of Jairajbhai Pirbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Nensy Khairaj.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at 79 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
If a girl could peer into the future, how would she finally decide—
By head or heart?
See
EDNA MURPHY
in
SHOULD SHE MARRY A RANCHER?
SHOULD SHE BECOME A SOCIETY REPORTER?
SHOULD SHE MARRY A SCIENTIST?
Each story is complete in itself and contains a romantic thrilling adventure.
MONTY BANKS
in
'HIS FIRST HONEYMOON'
A highly amusing comic
PATHE GAZETTE
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents this Week
KRISHNA FILMS NEW FILM
JAL-KUMARI
or
HOOR-AL-BAHAR

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STEEL WIRE ROPE; BRASS HINGES; SEWING TWINE; CABOOSES; IRON BARGE; HORSE STALLS AND FITTINGS. GALLEY GEAR; OLD LEAD; OLD LINEN; EMPTY OIL CASKS; EMPTY PAINT AND SODA CASKS; DRUMS; KEGS; GHEE AND K. OIL TINS; LIFE JACKETS; ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th. May, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros.
173, PRINCESS ST. BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 18.

To-day Reuter reported 5 points higher in old crop and unchanged to 6 points up in new crop in New York futures. The tone of the market was quiet. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 8 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th inst. as under:—

"General outlook of the market is improving."

In sympathy with a small rise in American futures, the Marwari Bazaar here opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 431 and going down by half a rupee steadily advanced on Commission Houses and Jobbers buying to Rs. 433½ around this level, as a result of profit-taking by Bazaar operators the rate gave way to Rs. 432 but renewed buying by Commission Houses caused values to recover again to Rs. 434. The rate since then fluctuating between Rs. 434 and 432½ closed at 4-30 p.m. at 433. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 434 and going up by half a rupee declined to Rs. 432½ on selling by Bazar operators and Commission Houses and closed at the same rate.

F. F. M. G. Broach May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 434 and in sympathy with the rise in July Broach contract the rate improved to Rs. 435½. The rate after fluctuating between 434 and Rs. 436 finally closed at 434½ at 4-30 p.m.

F. G. M. G. Bengal for May and July were respectively quoted at Rs. 368 and Rs. 365.

Our market for Ready cotton on Saturday showed some enquiry although the tone was quiet.

To-day 200 bales Punjab Americans 300 bales Kadi/Viramgaon and 400 bales Dholleras were tendered against Broach contracts. Nothing was tendered against Bengal. Total tenders uptodate are 2,600 bales. Bengal, 900 bales Punjab/Americans, 2,800 bales Dholleras, 700 bales Kadi/Viramgaon and 7 Bales Kalugin in all 13,200 bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, May 18.

Fully Good Broach	April–May	432 1/2
" " "	July–Aug.	432 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	370
" " "	July	367

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 18.

Description,	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	400	390	375	365
G. Kadi/Viramgaon	..	432	425	418
G. Dhullera	.. ..	427	420	413
G. Punjab Americans	..	478	465	452
G. Broach	.. 470	465	455	445
G. Southerns	.. ..		440	430
			F. G. Fair.	420

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 18.

Fully Good Broach	April–May	435
" " "	July/August	434
Fully Good Bengal	May	368
" " "	July	365
Good Southerns	May/June	410

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..
" Fine M.G.	..	375 ..
" F.G.M.G.	355	.. ..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	..	375 ..
" F.G.M.G.	355	.. ..
Punjab Americans M.G.	440/50	.. ..
Kardha-Hingh. Fine "	390/400	420 ..
Jalgpur .. Fine M.G.	390/400	420 ..
Akotmal .. Fine M.G.	390/400	410 ..
Kadi Digaon .. " "	390/400	410 ..
Viramgaon " "	390/400	400 ..
Dhuraoti .. " "	360/75	400 ..
Viramgaon-Akola "	360/70	390 ..
Oomra Kapur " "	340/50	365 ..
Khandesh " "	325/35	360 ..
" FG.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	457/60 ..
" Fully Good "	..	445/47 ..
Cambodia Fine "	..	.. ..
" F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Surwar S.G.	..	.. ..
Dhamptа M.G.	..	440/45 ..
Westerns "	..	391/400 ..
" H.G.	..	.. ..
Kumaj M.G.	..	435/40 ..
Cambodia	..	470 ..

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 18

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. 13th May, 1925.

Jowar	..	7823 Bales
Wheat	..	33366 Cwts
Linseed	..	26456 "
Rape, etc.	..	5688 "
Sellyseed	..	2625 "
Poppyseed	..	164 "
Groundnuts	..	2345 "
Worsted	..	3842 "
"	..	3281 "
Arrabollams	..	3098 "
Cottonseed	..	117.0 "
Unwrassed	..	Nil "
Ghee	..	1477 "
Oil	..	1067 "
Castor	..	Nil "
Barley	..	1456 "
Myrabolams	..	1000 "
Total	..	1574 Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

May 18th.

New York Market 16th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.21	July		22.26	+05
21.96	Oct.		22.01	+05
21.82	Jan.		21.83	—
22.01	Mar.		22.07	+06

New York Spot on 15th May 22.30—10

New Orleans 22.70—05.

New York Spot on 16 May 22.65 plus 35, New Orleans 22.70.

Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 22.57 (at the opening). lowest 22.18 (11.54 a.m.) range 19 points. Quiet market.

Liverpool Market 16th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
11.97	May			12.08	+11
12.02	Jul.	11.98—04		12.13	+11
11.76	Oct.	11.74—02		11.84	+08
11.66	Jan.			11.74	+08
Egyptian					
22.35	Nov.			22.25	—10
21.50	Jan.			21.40	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.: Much warmer. Light trains Oklahoma.

(2) Cabled 12.25 p.m.: Trade fixing call sales. Small Saturday market.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, May 18

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	May J/Aug.	
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	405/52	434	432
Oomra M. G. Fine	375/85		
" M. G. Black leaf.	350/65		
Bengal M. G. Fine	380/82		
" M. G. F. G.	365/67	366	364
Khandesh Black leaf*	310/25		
Khandwa/Sanawad	330/60		
Jalna/Aurangabad	320/40		
Harda	335/400		
Ujjain	325/375		
Parbhani Purna*	340/350		
Nander*	350/52		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi	310/350		
Wardha/Warora	410/420		
Nagpur	415/425		
Katol	420/430		
Adoni*	390/95		
Sindh/American	450/52		
Sangli/Miraj	420/25		
Bagalkot*	400/05		
Coompta	420/30		
Tirupur	470/75		
Kadi Viramgam M.G.F.G.	415/20		
Dhollera* M.G.F.G.	400/05		

*No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

		1924-25	1923-24
F. P. Bales			
Receipts to-date 16-5-25	..	9087000	6502000
" Yesterday do	..	4000	5000
Exports to date do	..	7547000	5232000
Stock at Ports 15-5-25	..	630000	398000
" Interior Towns. do	..	416000	384000
" Liverpool do	..	97.000	535000
Visible Supply 16-5-25	..	2579000	1618000
Quantity in Sight do	..	14111000	10745000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
7923	3110287	3012557	3165040

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 7th May

1924-25	1923-24
12561	19021

Total Stock in Bombay on 14-5-25 9,37,028 B/s Last year—9,01,634 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 11th May

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	527986	936108	657223
China ..	241290	177163	318.36
Japan ..	1247616	1108736	1418833
Coast-Ports	26595	47070	43147
Total ..	2043987	2269077	2434239
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	4989	9648	6826
China Japan & Coast ports	11268	13943	25539
	Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
	71-4-0	21-9-3	67-12-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. The Home markets are quiet but steady. On Saturday New York was unchanged to 6 points up whilst Liverpool closed 8/11 points higher.

The local market is somewhat steadier at the decline with July/August Broach at Rs. 432033. There is a slightly improved demand.

Sanpin is a shade steadier the latest quotation to hand being Saturday's close when prices were 275.30, 284.70, and 284.00 for May, August and September respectively.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market: Steady.

Broach May Rs. 435 July/August. Rs. 433 Bengal May. Rs. 367 July Rs. 365.

CABLE FROM MESSRS A NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Patilal and Co. Cotton Cabin Mumbadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"General outlook is improving."

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool May 18.

May	12.01—.07
Jun	12.00—.07
Jul	12.05—.08
Oct	11.77—.07
Dec	11.72—.03
Jan	11.69—.05
Mar	11.71—.04
Egyptians:—	
November	unchanged 22.25

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June near value £22 3/8

Tone:—Quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net June August sellers 44

Raw Buyers, etc. Septemer/December sellers 44

Linseeed Afloat 66,000 tons.

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 18.

In full-pressed Bales,	16 5 25.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	445	283,864	335,345
Central India	629	315,514	295,933
Barsi and Nagar	149	190,645	191,667
Hyderabad-Gaorani	259	93,737	99,959
Berar	375	551,116	623,146
Central Provinces	99	250,146	252,742
Total Oomras ..	1,956	1,685,022	1,799,392
Dholera	1,584	206,319	155,841
N. W. Provinces	..	129,720	120,842
Rajputana	91	66,555	78,426
Sind-Punjab	6	351,119	301,578
Broach	2,895	443,606	300,875
Coompta & Dharwar	624	89,656	132,812
Westerns-Northerns	621	58,900	60,937
Coconada	..	1,249	180
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	10	21,232	20,899
Persian	77	4,033	7,049
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	..	39,740	32,907
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total ..	7,923	31,10,287	30,12,557

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales,	16 5 25	1st Sept. to 14th May. This year	Last Year.
Europe	1,347	527,986	936,108
Japan & China	21,800	1,489,406	1,285,899
Coast Ports	..	26,595	47,070
Upcountry by Rail	..	12,561	18,604
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		16,257	27,049
Total ..	23,147	2,072,805	2,314,730

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1 p. m.	3 p. m.	Bales Tendered 18-5-25	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	361/8	..	..	Nil	2,600
" " "	July	365	..	..	..	..
" " Broach	A.-M.	434	434/34½	434½/35	900	10,600
" " "	Jy.-Ag.	431	432½/33	432½/33	..	..

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 8 3	Silver, Ready ..	71 4 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement ..	21 9 0	Silver, 1st Settlement .	71 3 6
Mint Gold, 2nd ..	21 10 0	Silver, 2nd " ..	70 14 0

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL

Delivery	Spot	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
14th May	12.39	12.08	..	12.13	..	..	11.84	..	..	11.74	..	11.75	..	11.72
Close	+3	+11		+11			+8			+8		+9		+9

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

Spot		May	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar
30.00	16th May Close ..	28.10	26.45	23.75	21.40	21.15
+25		—15	—15	—45	—10	—10

NEW YORK.	SPOT	July	Oct	Jan.	Mar,	NEW ORLEANS.	SPOT	July	Oct.
16th May Close	22.65	22.26	22.00	21.83	22.07	16th May close	22.70	22.33	21.60
	+35	+6	+4	—	+5		—	—	+2

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 18.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 670.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 735.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 720

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 115½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 152½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 93.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 96.30.
London—Rome Liras 119.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.16
Christiania	29.06
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.08
Belgium	96.28
Athens	—

London, May 16.

Exchange on London in Paris	93.33
Exchange on London in Germany	—
Exchange on London in Italy	119.12

New York, May 16.

Demand Bills	4.85.12

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/8
Fcs Demand.	674
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	152 1/2
Shanghai	207
Japan	115 3/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/4
5 per cent rentes	17 1/2

Bombay, May 18.

London 3 Mos Discounts 4-3/4 per cent.
London 6 Mos. Discounts 4-7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 18.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21-7-9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-8-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-9-9.
Bar silver ready. Rs. 71-3.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 70-14.

London, May 16.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-11- 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-2.
Silver forward, d. 31-2.

TONE OF SILVER—

Dull. India and China sold. China bought to cover sale. Market not overstrong.
Sovereigns Ready 13-8-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-8-9.
English Gold 10 oz. Bar 21-11-6.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 18.

Ready:—21-8-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	21-9-0	21-9-3		21-9-3
Asad	21 10-0	21-10-3		21-10-3

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—3—0
Asad 0—5—0

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 16

Ready:—71-3-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	71-3-0			71-3-0
Asad	70-15-0			70-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—14—0
Ashad 1—6—0

Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 18

		per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand ..	No. 14 1-2	0	12 0
Kilachand ..	No. 20 1-2	0	13 6
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1-2	0	11 9
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1-2	0	11 6
David	No. 10 1-2	0	11 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0	11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0	11 3
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0	11 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0	10 3
Light-house ..	No. 6 1-2	0	10 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	3 0
"	No. 42—2	1	3 6
"	No. 20	0	14 3
"	No. 32	1	1 3

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.

Bombay, May 18.

Market opened to-day weak specially in B. Dyeing, Century and Fazals closed easier. B. Dyeing opened at Rs. 1,030 dropped to Rs. 1,020 and closed at Rs. 1,032-8-0 Century opened at Rs. 467 improved to Rs. 475 closed at Rs. 463-12-0. Fazal was transacted between 890 and 897-8-0 The market is not likely to rise at present. Swadashi was transacted at Rs. 520.

In Bank shares, Imperial Bank was transacted at Rs. 1407-8.

Elec. Tramways were in demand at Rs. 100 and other shares were neglected.

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India.. ..	50		75-4
Baroda..	50		72
Central Co-operative..	50		..
Central..	25		22-14
Eastern	£ 5		82-8
Imperial	500		1408-12
Imperial Contributory	125		357-8
Union	7½		3-8
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10		8
Central India Mining..	10		25-8
Indian Cement O. ..	250		35-4
Katni Cement O. ..	100		51-4
Katni Cement D. ..	40		140
Punjab Cement O. ..	10		2
Shivrajpurs	10		43
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500		820
Amritsar Pattie ..	100		135
Central Provinces ..	100		107
Dhond Baramati ..	100		87
Guzerat	100		81
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100		75
Lakana	100		73
Mandra Bhon ..	90		69
Pachora Jammer ..	100		77
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100		79
Sialkot Narowal ..	100		91
Sind Light	100		163
Tapti Valley	500		625
Upper Sind Light ..	100		70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		67-8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		140
Scindia Steam ..	30		6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100		81
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000		470
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000		780
Bombay Tramways O.	50		100
Bombay Tramways P.	50		59-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000		952-8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P...	1,000		890
Karachi Electricity ..	100		95
Surat Electricity ..	100		80
Tata Power O. ..	1,000		360
Tata Power P. ..	1,000		510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500		510
Fort	475		350
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500		1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	125		192-8
Manmad Manufacturing	250		250
New Berar	500		800
New East India ..	1,000		..
New Mofussil P. ..	400		665
New Prince of Wales..	500		600
Volkart U. P. ..	500		700
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100		140
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	75		30
B. Burma T. Corporation Od.	125		325
B Burma T. Corporation New	50		78-12
Burma Corporation ..	10		..
Bombay Uganda ..	80		40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8		4-10
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		225
Jost Engineering ..	50		100
Mckenzie	100		335
New Union Flour Mills	100		35
Port Canning	1,000		645
Sanlar Carbonic Gas	100		100
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100		29-8
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150		94
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30		52-8
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		15
Thacker	50		200
Telephone	50		24
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life..	50		420
Jupiter..	15		6
New India	25		13
Oriental Life	50		500
Vulcan	10		2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100		405
Alliance	100		65
Apollo	50		9
Assur Virjee	100		10
Berar Manfg.	200		300
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500		422-8
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10		5-10
Bombay Dyeing, etc.	250		103-12
Bombay Industrial ..	100		15
Bombay Woollen ..	100		..
Bradbury	250		440
Bradbury P.	250		..
Broach Fine Counts ..	250		45
Century	100		480
Central India O. ..	100		478-12
Central India P. ..	500		..
Ceylon	100		50
Colaba Land & Mill ..	100		116-4
Coorla	100		145
Crescent	100		223-12
Currimbhoy	250		400
David	250		200
Dawn	250		650
Diamond O.	100		..
E.D.Sassoon United O.	10		1
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250		340
Edward Sassoon ..	200		107-8
Elphinstone O. ..	100		20
Emperor Edward ..	500		380
Fazulbhoy	250		901-4
Finlay	100		135
Framjee Petit ..	1,000		825

Colaba Land ..			
Hindoostan ..			
Indian Bleaching ..			
Indian Manufacturing ..			
Indore-Malwa United ..			
Indian Woollen ..			
Jamshed O. ..			
Kastoorchand ..			
Khandesh	1,000		
Khatau Makanjee ..	100		
Kilachand	25		
Kohinoor	500		1150
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000		4650
Madhorao Scindia ..	100		45
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100		560
Madras United ..	250		560
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000		2585
Mathradas	500		250
Meyer Sassoon ..	100		105
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000		2500
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250		122-8
Mysore	50		122-8
New City of Bombay ..	100		230
New Great Eastern ..	200		331-4
Osmanshahi (100) ..	50		51-4
Pearl	250		508-12
Phoenix	100		780
Planet..	100		25
Premier	100		62-8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100		45
Sassoon Silk	500		570
Sholapore	1,000		10500
Simplex	250		132-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha..	100		100
Standard	500		1500
Swadeshi	100		525
Swan	100		165
Tata Mill O.	500		70
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500		1725
Vishnu P.	500		510
Western India Spng.	1,000		500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 13
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	85 12
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95 0
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	97 14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	98 13
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	104 12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	100 12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	101 2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	103 3
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	103 8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	104 4
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	107 10
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 ..	75 0
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 ..	74 8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	74 8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 ..	97 10

Tone of Market—Quiet but Steady.

Bank Rate 7 % since 22nd April 1925.

COTTON MILLS.

	Fluctuations
Ahmedabad Advance	412-8
Bombay Cotton	422-8
Bombay Dyeing 1030 1020 1035 1025	1032-8
Central India	472-8 475 476-4
Century	4678 465 470 463-12
Colaba Land	116-4
Crescent	223-12
Edward Sassoon	108-6
Fazulbhoy .. 890 897-8	893-12 890
Finlay	135
Globe	30
Gokak	106-4 ..
Indian Bleaching	216-4
Indore Malwa	3878 386-4 ..
Kohinoor	1150
Madhowjee	355 352-8 355
Mathuradas	250
Meyer Sassoon	105
Mysore	..
New Great	327-8 325 330 331-4
Pabaney	340
Pearl 511-4	510 508-12
Phoenix	450
Simplex	158-12 166-4 162-8
Swadeshi	500 510 525
Swan..	165
Tata Mills	70

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	143-12
Bombay Steam	70
Bombay Tram Co., Ord. .. 99-6 ..	99-6
Bundi Cement	..
Indian Cement	32-8
Central India Mining	25-8
Katni Cement Ord.	51-4
Shivrajpur	..
Tata Hydro Ord. .. 950 955 950	960
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	15
Tata Iron & Steel, Def. 51-14 ..	51-14

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block £ 244 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, May 18.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass nnglish	3/4	58 0 0
Do	1	58 0 0
Do	1 1/4	58 0 0
Do	1 1/2	58 0 0
Do	1 3/4	58 0 0
Do	2	58 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, May 18

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German.. ..	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4.. ..		56 8 0
" " to 1		55 12 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2		64 12 0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..		66 0 0
" " 1 1-4 ..		66 0 0

May 18.

London.
...ess, Durban.
...evich, Trieste.
...Tarward, Large, Liverpool.
...Macilworth, Jones Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May 19.

S S City of Evansville, Evans, Marmagao via Karachi.
S S City of York, Morrison, Liverpool via Karachi.
S S Tarantia, Kelly, Liverpool.

LOADING.

May 18.

Steamer Mandala for Antwerp.
Steamer British Holly for Mahomerah.
S S Mandala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mandala, 5189 tons, Captain A G Kitson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.
S S City of Harvard:—The City Line steamer City of Harvard, 3783 tons, Captain Large, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S S Clan Macilworth:—The Clan Liner steamer Clan Macilworth, 3327 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Pilsna 2928 tons, Captain M Cosowich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S City of Evansville:—The City Line steamer City of Evansville 4188 tons, Captain I O Evans, will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagao via Karachi with same bottom cargo.
S S City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, 5032 tons, Captain D Morrison will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S Tarantia:—The Anchor Line steamer Tarantia, 3097 tons, Captain G Kelly, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, May 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 China 4173 London 23/5 P & O & Co.
3 Hakata Maru 3599 Japan 28/5 O S K.
3 Mundra 4461 N F N F M M & Co.
4 Treverbyn 3248 U K'dom N F M M & Co.
5 Lanterfels 3849 K'chi 18/5 L Edwards Ld
6 Shahristan 2844 Dunkirk N F M M & Co.
6 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool N.F. K N & Co.
7 Axenfels 3300, K'chi 28/5 L Edwards Ld.
8 Gazana 3191 K'chi 19/5 M M & Co.
9 Baven Glenconner 1844 Calcutta NF, Bird & Co.
13 Ol. Ross 3757 Dunkirk, 15/5 Grahams Tdg. Co. Ltd.
14 Chuembigh 3146 Hull N.F., T M & Co.
15 Delta 4739 Kobe, 26/5 M M & Co.
16 City of Lincoln, 3784 Colombo 21/5 F C & Co.
17 Werdenfels 3852 Hall, 10/5 L Edward Ld. Karapla 3647 Durban 27/5, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Sumatra Maru 4272 Tuticorim 2/5 O Kaisha.
2 Chindwara, 3307 NF, NF, M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Basra 22/5 M M & Co.
5 Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha.
6 Ormara 2978 Kchi NF,
7 Lahore 3143 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
14 Barala 1899, B N.F. M M & Co.
14 Chakla 1727 Basra 20/5 M M & Co.
15 Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 16/5 T Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nagpore 3226 Japan 4/6 M M & Co.
D & E Barjora 1908 Colombo 24/5 M M and Co.
K Sirsa 3387 N F N F M M & Co.
L/M Tannenfels 1745 N F L Edwards Ltd.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandas due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Evansville due about 13th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, ...t K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Macindoe due about 8th June, Agent J F C

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Reichenfels due about 30th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Neidenfels due about 27th May, Agent L Edward & Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 19th May, Agent J F C

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkirk due about 23rd May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Nazareno due about 22nd May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 15th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 24th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 18th May, Agent Volkert Bros.
Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 19th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 24th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 28th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 13th June, Agent M M Co.
Karoa due about 27th June, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

18-5-25.

S S Treverbyne for London:—3 cases printed boks, MacMillan & Co. Ld. 1 case sheep guts, H A Ebrahim off; 30 cwt chutney, M ... Punjabi & Co. 50 cases bristles J A Begbie & Co. Ltd.

S S Lanterfels for Hamburg:—90 bales hemp T Daudbhai & Co. 372 bales cotton fly, Lessetile Product Ltd. 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 550 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar; 1 bale Lamb skins, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ld.;

S S City of York for Liverpool:120 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wardenfels for Antwerp: 7000 cwt. wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S City of York for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, A Arjan Khimji & Co.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—6 bales wool, F P Campbell & Co. Ld. 2 bundles cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Tarantia for Philadelphia:—6 bales Goat skins Briskey Co.

S S Wardenfels for Hull—1091 cwt myrabolams, Mathuradas Bros.; 1000 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Ross for Dunkirk:—20 bales goat hair, K Ebrahim & Co.

S S Axenfels for Rotterdam:—4800 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros. 17000 wheat Ralli Bros.; 5928 barley Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Bremen—2000 cwt rape seed Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld. 5 cases animal guts, F Elaine.

S S Mundala for Hull:—1625 cwt cotton seed E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 1120 cwt castor seed Strauss and Co. Ld.

S S China for London:—75 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M Samji: 39 bundles woollen carpets, H A Aminoff; 500 bags gum false, M J Mowla & Sons 34 bundles fox skins, H A Amin off; 1 bundle mortru skins, H A Amin off; 9 bundles lamb skins H A Amin off 7 bundles Pole cat skins, H A Amin off; 100 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahim off; 38 bundles Fox skins H A Ebrahim off; 3 bundles squirrel H A Ebrahim off; 6 bundles Pole cat skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 6 bundles sheep skins, K Esmail 18 bundles Goat skins K Esmail; 7 lamb skins H A Ebrahim off; 3 bundles Pole cat skins, H A Ebrahim off; 1 case woollen carpets Grindlay & Cd. Ld, 30 bundles woollen carpets H Azizullah off; 1 package woollen carpets Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ld. 15 cases bristles Grindlay & Co. Ld

S S Shahristan for Dunkirk 165 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld 392 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S China for Marseilles:—36 cwt sandal wood oil, Thos Cook & Sons Ltd.

S S Delta for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co. 600 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy & Co. Ltd. 60 cwt shark fins, R Dhanjee & Co. 15 cwt fish maws R Dhanjee & Co.

S S Delta for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 300 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey & Co. 400 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

S S Delta for Osaka:—147 bales African Ugunda cotton, 1000 bales cotton Japan C Trading Co Ld.

S S Delta for Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd. 500 bales cotton Amer ry Madhavdas.

S S Nagpoor for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagpur for Nogi:—300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Hakuta Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, N F Futepally; 1500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, Japan C T Co. Ltd. 424 bales cotton C Damje & Sons. 100 bales cotton G Dona & Co.

S S Hakuta Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Hakuta Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 200 bales cotton C Damjee & Sons 600 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co. Ld.

S S Hakuta Maru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld; 700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 900 bales cotton, Ozu Burin & Co. Ltd.

S S Hakuta Maru for Shanghai:—2500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 750 bales cotton Shamji Hemraj & Co. 700 bales cotton, Amersey Damodhar; 300 bales cotton, Madhavdas Amersey & Co.

S S Hakuta Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, Ld. 300 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha & Co, Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokkaichi—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

IMPORTS

18-5-25.

S S City of Melbourne from New York. Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ld:—

From New York:—78 cases vaseline 33 cases Antiphogistine, 20 cases medicine 48 cases Listerine, 72 cases clocks 137 boxes clocks, 30 cases bromo papers, 57 cases preserves 22 cases bolts and nuts 46 cases Hinges 155 cases Quaker oats, 703 cases canned fruits and vegetables 53 cases Groceries 34 cases Najol, 83 cases Fancy soap 30 cases boot polish 144 cases cotton remnents 100 cases oat meal, 215 cases aluminium circles 28 cases cotton piece gods, 3000 cases mineral colza oil, 15 cases aluminium sheets 14 bales cotton domestic 29 bales clothing 350 bales old newspaper 72 bales cotton remnants 1672 bars silver 24 roots wire fencing 55 cask bichromate of soda, 32 packages provisions 163 packages hurricane lanterns 86 packages globes 709 barrels lubricating oil, 3017 cases lubricating oil 5586 drums lubricating oil, 40 half barrels wax 65 barrels grease, 10 case grease 4440 bages corn stech, 17 bundles ketchus.

S S Barjora from Bushah. Agents M M & Co.
From Koweit:—1 bundles specie.
From Durbar:—3 tins pearls, 14 bundles specie.
From B/Abbas—15 bundles Rose buds.
From Josk:—321 bags matoots.
From Muscat:—7 bundles specie, 22 bags dates, 1485 bales sardines.
From Charbar:—242 bundles siffi mates 10 bundles dry fish.
From Gwadur:—12 bundles dry fish 96 bundles siffi mates.
From Veraval:—146 bales cotton.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants. Association.)

Bombay, May 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	0
Century	1	0	0
E. D. Sasson	0	15	3
Elphinstone	0	5	3
Long Cloth (Full weight)34–40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	9
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	6	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Cheek Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phoenix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	6
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	0	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	6

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 18.

The depression over the Eastern Ghats is now advancing Northeastwards and is now entering Orissa. It is causing squally and wet weather along the coast from Vizagpatam to Puri.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Tennasserim, Assam, Orissa and the North Madras Coast and local in Arakan, Kashmir and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, South Hyderabad, and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar one and a half; Cherrapunji six; Tezpur, Silchar and Angil one; Sambalpur three quarters; Cuddapah and Gopalpur a half, Cocanada three quarters; Vizagapatam one and Calingpatam three.

Forecast: Extension into Bengal and Chota Nagpur.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, May 17.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.698	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.9	"
Dew Point	76.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	72%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.7	"
Minimum do. do.	82.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, SW, W.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	136	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft	in
	May					May				
M.	18	8	29	26	0	18	2	8	17	7
		20	35	26	9		14	17	19	1
Tu.	19	9	24	26	8	19	2	54	17	0
		21	23	26	9		15	11	19	1
W.	20	10	12	27	5	20	3	35	16	5
		22	4	26	9		15	58	19	1
Th.	21	10	55	28	0	21	4	9	16	1
		22	43	26	8		16	39	19	1
Fri.	22	11	35	28	2	22	4	42	15	9
		13	9	26	6		17	17	19	2
Sat.	23	13	4	28	1	23	18	2	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	24	12	47	28	2	24	5	42	16	3
		..		..			18	30	19	5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Moday, the 18th May 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Rawalpindi and higher at Delhi; the maximum alone was above normal at Ambala The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Delhi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and in the east of the province the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Agra only. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 115 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Vapour in air is in defect except in lower Sind whkere it is as usual. Temperature was above normal in south Rajputana. Kotah recorded a maximum temperature of 114 deg. yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear over Central India West and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual in Central India west, north Gujarat, Cutch and at Rajkot. Night temperature was above normal at Bhuj only. A maximum temperature of 115 deg. was recorded yesterday at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over the central parts of the division and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight defect at Khandwa. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the aforesaid station and lower at Nagpur and Chanda; the minimum was generally below normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 111 deg. at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 92.7 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 82.8 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are heavily clouded over Belgaum and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Hyderabad and at Belgaum and higher at Aurangbad; the minimum was below normal at Nizamabad. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the division was 109 deg. at Malegon.

General Remarks.—The storm, which weakened into a depression yesterday over the Eastern Ghats, is now outside the reporting area. Rainfall has been local in the Madras Deccan; Cuddapah has had 0.64 in.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 17th May 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bay storm crossed the coast yesterday near Masulipatam. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted with that town for the past 24 hours. The storm has now weakened into a depression which lies this morning over the Ghats to the west of Vizagapatam. It is still causing squally weather along the north Madras coast. The disturbance in northwest India is passing eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kashmir, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam, the Northwest Frontier Province and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the east and north Punjab, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy two inches; Cherrapunji four; Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar three-quarters; Jagdalpur one; Hanamkonda, Madras one and a half; Cuddapah, Calingapatam two; Cocanada three-quarters; Vizagapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY THE 18TH OF MAY 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st May to date.	Normal, 1st May to date.	Departure 1st May to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	0.69	0.28	+0.41
Punjab—				
Multan	..	1.40	0.15	+1.25
Rawalpindi	..	2.27	0.71	+1.56
Lahore	..	0.73	0.42	+0.31
Hissar	..	0.27	0.23	+0.04
Ambala	..	0.17	0.52	—0.35
Delhi	..	0.42	0.29	+0.13
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	0.07	0.22	—0.15
Mainpuri	..	0.07	0.22	—0.16
Jhansi	..	0.12	0.10	+0.02
Cawnpore	..	0.41	0.12	+0.29
Allahabad	..	0.03	0.14	—0.11
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.19	0.14	+0.05
Karachi	..	..	0.03	—0.03
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	0.12	0.24	—0.12
Jaipur	..	0.12	0.22	—0.10
Kotah	..	0.25	0.27	—0.02
Mount Abu	..	..	0.51	—0.51
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	..	0.05	—0.05
Dwarka	..	..	0.01	—0.01
Veraval	..	..	0.18	—0.18
Rajkot	..	0.83	0.20	+0.63
Bhavnagar Para	..	0.01	0.26	—0.25
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	..	0.14	—0.14
Ahmedabad	..	..	0.24	—0.24
Deesa	..	..	0.17	—0.17
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	..	0.28	—0.28
Indore	..	0.29	0.06	+0.23
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	..	0.25	—0.25
Saugor	..	0.73	0.13	+0.60
Hoshangabad	..	0.94	0.15	+0.79
Khandwa	..	..	0.10	—0.10
Akola	..	0.05	0.04	+0.01
Amraoti	..	0.31	0.23	+0.08
Nagpur	..	0.59	0.24	+0.35
Chanda	..	0.37	0.31	+0.06
Raipur	..	..	..	..
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	..	0.20	0.12	+0.08
Mormugao	..	0.58	0.67	—0.09
Karwar	..	0.60	0.49	+0.11
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	0.49	0.28	+0.21
Ahmednagar	..	0.10	0.15	—0.05
Poona	..	1.00	0.28	+0.72
Sholapur	..	2.02	0.32	+1.67
Bijapur	..	1.63	0.19	+1.44
Belgaum	..	4.16	0.81	+3.35
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	..	0.30	—0.30
Nizamabad (Indur.)	..	1.45	0.37	+1.08
Hyderabad	..	1.51	0.49	+1.02
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	1.59	1.61	—0.02
Calicut	..	3.63	3.84	—0.21
Cochin	..	0.05	10.52	4.10 +6.42
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	0.17	5.88	6.91 —1.03
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	..	..	..
Bellary	..	1.72	0.85	+0.87
Cuddapah	..	0.64	4.68	0.70 +3.98
Madras	..	0.04	3.92	0.44 +3.48
Bangalore	..	..	5.66	2.09 +3.57
Coimbatore	..	..	1.72	1.33 +0.39
Trichinopoly	..	..	4.50	1.64 +2.86
Negapatam	..	..	0.02	0.83 +0.81

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 18 (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58	0	0	8	7	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	..		..		
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..			..		
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	..			..		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	12	0	12	5	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..		..		
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	12	0	13	5	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	8	0	13	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..			..		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..			..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..			..		
Teelseed, Black	..			..		
Poppyseed, White	12	14	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	69	0	0	..		
Mowraseed	..			..		
Barley	..			..		
Castorseed	65	0	0	13	2	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..			..		
Jira	..			..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	10	6			
Wheat, Sept	8	9	3			
Linseed, May	13	6	0			
Linseed, Sept.	13	12	0			

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, May 18

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close a
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan	..	..	..
4	Australia	S/S Arvieto via D'kodi & Colombo	19-5-25.	6-30 p. m
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
6	Singapore (")	..	..	..
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8	Mauritius	..	..	
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa	..	..	..
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

RID YOURSELF OF STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES

You can commence to put your stomach and liver troubles behind you from to-day, whether they take the form of pains after eating, headaches, biliousness, or constipation. The first thing is to give help to your digestive organs.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a real tonic for stomach, liver and bowels. It tones up, stimulates, and strengthens them, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions easily and naturally. Then stomach and liver troubles become impossible.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form.

BY TAKING MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The Rajah as well as his subjects, find in Horlick's Malted Milk an ideal Food-drink, for not only is it delicious in flavour, but it helps Nature to brace up the flagging energy and tones the system completely.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

is packed in Glass Bottles, made in 3 sizes.

Can be obtained of all Stores and Bazaars in the East. For cooking, Advances only.

BUOYANT VITALITY

can now be enjoyed by everyone through the discovery of RADIOSAN, the most marvellous result of modern medical research.

RADIOSAN—the vital force of life—purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the system of all impurities, tones up flaccid muscles, strengthens and calms the tired irritable nerves, and ensures clear mental vision.

RADIOSAN is a real rejuvenator; unlike the mineral and poisonous alkaloidal tonics. RADIOSAN does not cause a temporary stimulus resulting in reaction and depression. It builds new blood, brain and nerve cells, resulting in permanent restoration of the natural powers of vigorous manhood. No purging, no special diet, no interference with the normal occupation are entailed.

RADIOSAN is nature's remedy, and its wonderful effects are obvious in a few days when used in the treatment of—

NEURASTHENIA	PROSTRATION
NERVOUS DEBILITY	MALNUTRITION
BRAIN FAG	JAGGED NERVES
DEPRESSION	OVER WORK
ANÆMIA	MENTAL AND
LOST VITALITY	PHYSICAL FATIGUE

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days and the large package a full course of 50 days' treatment; obtainable from Chemists in Bombay.

RADIOSAN

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE

RADIOSAN Ltd.,
81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1, England.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, May 20.

Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of Union Bank of India, 3 p.m.

School Leaving Examination Results, University Hall, 3 p.m.

Bombay Parliament, Town Hall: 9-30.

FRIDAY, May 22.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee: 1-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 23.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

POONA ENGAGEMENTS.

Spring lecture series. (Thursday May 21): Dr. Kothare of Bombay "Medical Education."

Saturday May 23, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar on "An Open Road to Swarajya" at 6-30.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:

	Arr.	Dep.
	H.M	H.M
Punjab Mail	18 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	9 0	15 0
Madras Mail	6 45	22 20
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	11 20
Madras Fast Passenger	11 45	3 30

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CARVALHO.—At his residence Girgaum, Salvador Carvalho, Proprietor Lawrence & Sons. Funeral at 5-30 this evening. Relatives and friends will please accept this only intimation.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th May to 6 a.m. of 18th idem.

Small-pox 1 attack, nil death; Cholera nil attack, nil death, Plague 3 attacks, 3 deaths. Influenza nil attack, 1 death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 90. Total mortality this day last year 86.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to general break down of wires between Belaspur and Nagpur and between Vizagapatam and Bezvada telegrams to and from Calcutta and stations served by that office are liable to serious delay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Arvieto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 14th instant left Marseilles at 2 a.m. on the 16th instant.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Mongolia" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Marseilles at 3-30 p.m. on the 16th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The National, Khilafat and other Volunteers are requested to be present at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) at the Central Khilafat Office, at Sultan Mansions, Dongri, near Chinch Bunder Bridge to help Haj Pilgrims.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. P. Kamat on "Smallpox" to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dinshaw Petit Chawl at Kala Chawki Road.

STUDY CLASS IN PSYCHOLOGY.

Mr. H. K. Agraval will conduct the weekly study class in "Psychology at the premises of the Youth Lodge, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY CENTRAL Y.M.C.A. LECTURE PROGRAMME.

To-day (Tuesday) at 9-15 p.m., Mr. C. F. Reeve will deliver the Seventh and the final of the Series of Lectures in the Association Hall, on "The Need of a Revelation from God." All are welcome.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Kena-Upanishad at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay to-morrow Wednesday at 7-30 a.m.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nineteen nominations are invited to represent this Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The nominations should reach this office (366, Laxmi Nivas Bg. Kalbadevi Road) before 5 p.m. (S.T.) the 25th inst. If there are more applications than required the election for the same will take place on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at the office of the 'Samiti' from 11 a.m. (S.T.) to 5 p.m. Only the Congress members need apply.

INDUSTRIAL MILL WEAVERS ON STRIKE.

About 300 weavers of the Bombay Industrial Mill downed tools on Saturday alleging that they received less wages for April. The management informed them that no reduction had been made and if they did not wish to work they could go. About 100 strikers resumed work unconditionally on Monday.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

UMBRELLA MERCHANT ROBBED.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. N. D. N. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Nur Mahomed Fakir Mahomed and Mahomed Yusuf were prosecuted on charges of theft and abetment.

Mr. H. E. Spencer, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused were undefended.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were that Ismail Adam, an umbrella merchant of Princess Street closed his shop on Saturday and was going towards Marine Lines, Railway Station. When he came up near the Kolbhatwadi, accused No. 2 came up to him and forcibly deprived the complainant of a purse containing Rs. 1,386-9-0 and took to his heels. The complainant followed the accused but the accused managed to give the complainant the slip. However, when accused No. 2 emerged in the Kolbhat Road, one Vithaldas Tricumdas managed to arrest him whereupon the accused threw down the purse. Accused No. 1 immediately rushed forward to pick up the purse but before he could do so he too was secured.

Accused No. 2 pleaded guilty to the charges. Accused No. 1 denied all the allegations and stated that he was arrested simply because he interfered and asked the police and the crowd not to belabour accused No. 2, who was arrested.

The Magistrate discharged accused No. 1 but convicted accused No. 2. His Worship, however, deferred passing the sentence as the accused's antecedents were not traced.

A THIEF'S UNIQUE PLEA.

GETS OFF WITH A LIGHT SENTENCE.

"I am a Brahmin, your Worship; I pray for mercy" was the plea of a Marwari Nadeshwar Mancharam, before Mr. N. D. N. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency, when charged with the theft of bundles of cotton.

Mr. H B Spencer prosecuted the accused.

The facts of the case were that Bhikaji Rana, a peon in the employ of the Japan Cotton Trading Company was informed by his "hamal" that a stranger was removing bundles of cotton from the verandah of the office. When Bhika Rana questioned the accused as to why he was taking those bundles, accused said that he was doing so under instructions of the manager of the firm. The peon immediately communicated with the manager on the phone, who was then at Sewri Depot. On receiving the information the accused was arrested and handed over to the police. To the police the accused stated that he was taking away the cotton as he was ordered to do so by his master Karsondas of Gaiwadi.

His Worship, after going through the evidence and taking into account the accused's plea for mercy ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 for six months.

A JAIL BIRD GETS TWO YEARS.

Parmanand alias Punja, with eight previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for the theft of a purse containing Rs. 16-5-0, by Mr. N. D. N. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

Dwarkadas Gokuldas was going along Bhangwadi on May 10 when the accused came from behind and gave him a jerk. The complainant turned round to find his purse missing. He caught hold of the accused and handed him over to the police.

ANOTHER MOTOR ACCIDENT.

TWO OCCUPANTS INJURED.

A serious motor accident occurred on Monday at about 10-30 a.m. near Cuffe Parade which resulted in considerable damage to two cars and some minor injuries to the two occupants of a car. It appeared a Lancia car No. Z-9920 driven by a manager of a local bank and an Essex Car No. 9488 driven by a European lady at the junction of Ketteridge Road and Cuffe Parade collided while taking a sharp curve at Ketteridge Road. The whole of the right side of the Lancia car and the right wheel, mud-guard and head lights of the Essex Car were considerably damaged. The lady's driver and cleaner who accompanied her in the car sustained some injuries and were removed to a hospital by the police.

DEATH OF A MISTRESS.

Luxmibai 25), a Hindu woman living with Abdul Majid Ahmed Din, a Cusom's peon as his mistress had a quarrel with her paramour over money matters on Sunday evening. After about two hours she was found unconscious and died before she could be removed to a hospital. At the coroner's inquest, after recording some evidence, further enquiry was adjourned and the deceased's viscera was sent to the Chemical Analyser.

UNCLAIMED DEAD BODY.

Bhikoo Daji a police constable No. 19 was on duty at Colaba on Sunday at 9 a.m. when he found the dead body of a man floating in the sea. He removed the body to the morgue for inquest. A 'batake' was beaten but no one came forward to claim the body. The body had no marks of violence. The deceased had put on a shirt waist coat and a lungi.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but remarked that there was no evidence to show whether it was accidental or suicidal.

FATAL FALL.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Misribai (19) who fell down from the fifth floor of a building at Kalbadevi on the night of the 13th instant and succumbed to her injuries on the spot.

The deceased was getting fits for the last six or eight weeks on account of the heat but had not suggested that she was going to put an end to her life.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH DUE TO FALL OF WALL.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Krishna Baboo (28) a labourer, who succumbed to his injuries in G. T. Hospital received by the collapse of the wall of a house at Apollo Street on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. Phiroz Nusserwanji Nariman, Assistant Engineer Messrs Marsland Price and Co. said his firm had taken the contract of putting up a new wall between the building which had collapsed and the building which was to the south. They had taken the contract from the Bank of Baroda as well as the Sardar Carbonic Gas Co. to whom the adjacent building belonged. For the purpose of their contract they had put up props on the ground floor of the South-west corner of the collapsed building. The props were very sound and were quite adequate for the purpose.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock and haemorrhage following rupture of the liver due to the collapse of an old building in the work of demolishing which the deceased was employed. The jury remarked that the collapse being accidental, the contractor Dawoodbhai Noorbhai had incurred no responsibility.

FATAL DOG BITE.

Mohan Ganga a Hindu boy aged four years residing at Dadar was bitten by a dog about six weeks ago. No medicine was given to him nor police were informed at the incident. He died on Saturday after suffering from fever for four days.

The Coroner held an inquest and sent the brain and spinal chord of the deceased to the Chemical Analyser and adjourned further enquiries.

BROUGHT BACK ON CHARGE OF THEFT.

On the 5th of March last, property valued at Rs. 3,630 belonging to one Dalwatrai Hemraj residing in Bharucha Building at Princess Street was stolen away by his servant named Bachasing. As Bachasing could not be traced in Bombay a telegram was sent to the police at Almora, U. P. requesting them to arrest Bachasing who was a native of Gangolihad.

Accordingly Bachasing was arrested and brought to Bombay with property collectively valued at Rs. 2,521 recovered from him.

WOOLEN MILL WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS.

The management of the Indian Woolen Mills situate at Hains Road, increased the speed of the looms recently by 25 per cent. and put up a notice on Friday last that in consequence of the increase in speed wages of the operatives would be reduced by 15 per cent leaving an increase in speed by 10 per cent to the advantage of the operatives. The weavers affected by this new procedure were about 125 who struck work on Saturday and about 800 other operatives also joined them on Monday out of sympathy.

The management put up another notice on Monday asking the strikers to join work at once, which the latter refused to do and demanded immediate payment of their wages.

C. I. D. RAID ON A CLUB.

Inspectors Smith and Kavishwar of Bombay C. I. D. raided the office of the Presidency Club situate at Ruchshaw Building, Horn Road, on Saturday last and seized pamphlets lottery tickets belonging to the Club. Wilkinson alias Carberry, the organizer of the lottery was not in Bombay at the time of the raid. It would be remembered Carberry was fined Rs. 100 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in April last for publishing lottery tickets.

RAISING OF RUPEE LOAN.

NO CASH SUBSCRIPTIONS THIS YEAR.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay writes:—

In his speech introducing the Budget for 1925-26, the Finance Member anticipated that allowing for the discharge of War Bonds, 1925, to the extent of about Rs. 3½ crores, the maximum amount of new money which would have to be raised by a rupee loan in the open market would be 12 crores. Since this announcement the ways and means position in India and in London has improved to such an extent that it will be possible to meet the estimated excess of disbursements over receipts during the year by drawing on the cash balances. The Government of India, therefore, have decided to confine their loan operations this year to the conversion of early maturing bonds and will not invite cash subscriptions to a rupee loan. The conversion terms to be offered to holders of early maturing bonds will be announced in due course.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 18.

In the share market jutes opened stronger after the week-end consequent upon better hessian market and on the whole steady feeling prevailed though there was not much business transacted. Towards the close rates eased off on profit taking. Coals and teas hardly showed any change from the existing dullness of the preceding week. New Tetturya however continued to advance. In miscellaneous, scarcity of selling orders has impeded the activity in rubber issues from increasing in volume but the rest of the section continued uninteresting. Government securities were practically unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/13, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/14, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 100/4, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12, do 1927 100/15, do 1930 103, do 1931 103/6, 6 per cent U. P. bonds 1926-41 103/5.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/12, Imperial Bank 353.

Jutes:—Anglo India 390, Caledonian 571 Champdany 195, Clive 36/4, Delta 490/8, Fort Gloster 952, Howrah 38/4, Kamarhatty 439, Kankinarrah 415, Kinnison 890, Lansdowne 269, National 29/5, Northbrook 48, Orient 206/8, Presidency 7/14, Reliance 57/12, Waverley 6/10.

Coals:—Equitable 10, Lakurka 18/4, New Tetturya 7/4, Raneegunge 39, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/8, Standard 49/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation 6, Bengal Potteries 2/10, Marshall and Co. 2/14, B. I. Corporation ord 4/8, Indian Wood Products 7, Madan Theatres 2/12, British Ceylon Corporation 2/3, Titaghur Paper 2/15, Anglo Oriental Navigation 17/8, Cawnpore Sugar 24/12.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 6, Bishnauth 29, Dauracherra 10, Killicott 46, New Terai 15, Okayti 548, Rutema 18/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirtyone thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

MR. RAMRAO DESHMUKH AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 18.

Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh on his way back from Satara halted here for two days. During his stay he was entertained to 'pansupari' by many prominent institutions and persons in the city. He left Poona for Amraoti, to-day.

AUTOCRACY IMPOSSIBLE

VIRTUE OF COMMONWEALTH BILL.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Convention Samiti, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and Dr. Annie Besant delivered public lectures on Monday evening on the "Commonwealth of India Bill" at the Congress House, Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas presiding.

RT. HON. S. SASTRI.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who was the first speaker said there were two questions that the people asked him viz:—Is this stage ready for the Bill? Has England's heart been declared with sufficient clearness to take this step or in other words is there in Parliament and in Great Britain a state of opinion which would justify their putting forward the Bill? The other question was: what is the sanction behind the Bill? In other words: supposing we fail in our constitutional move what are we to do? His reply to the first question was that leaders of all parties had pledged themselves to support that Bill. A leader in Calcutta recently said the world was tired of the conflict. It seemed to be too true of India, apart from the conditions prevailing at present in Europe. Unfortunately except Dr. Besant and some others very few leaders were carrying the message of the Bill to the country. He thought the Bill was well designed and asked for parliamentary responsibility which they had demanded in their representations many times before. The provisions for the defence of the country, he thought, were very satisfactory. The Bill had also the sanction of the country inasmuch as it had the support of the leaders. He deplored the desperate remedy and the heroic measures adopted recently had failed and had weakened the country. The leaders of the movement had admitted more than once that their objects were frustrated. He advised therefore all parties to be united, for the sake of unity on the platform for the prosecution of their right methods. If the whole country was united, they would be able, to change England's heart. He did not think mere agitation in general terms in words would bring them Home Rule. They must put in clear, definite terms their scheme and ask from Parliament some definite things in clear words. He had gone through the Bill and he thought it represented India's just demands and appealed to the people of India to support the Bill whole-heartedly and not satisfied till Home Rule was granted to them.

MRS. BESANT.

Dr. Annie Besant then outlined the genesis of the Home Rule movement during the last ten years, and said the Bill was the outcome of many yerrs' efforts and experience. She hoped to send the Bill next October to Parliament when the Labour Party which is His Majesty's opposition now would take it up. One day when the Labour Party came to power again she hoped the Bill would become the official Bill. She then referred to the present condition of India and said though Lord Chelmsford and the Duke of Connaught had assured them that autocracy was impossible in India and it was gone, the recent events showed that autocracy was still existing as before. The Lee Commission and its grants were thrown out by the legislature and yet the Viceroy certified them in spite of all the opposition. If that was not autocracy, she asked, what it was. The bill she proposed to place before Parliament made autocracy in India really impossible. It was true that the bill did not give complete self-government to India, but she averred, this could be achieved either by revolution or a successful non-operation. Both these were impossible in a country like India. The people of India were not admitted in the artillery or air force and it was very dangerous for India to resort to revolution against the mighty arms of England. The non-co-operation movement too was not practicable as experience had taught them lately. The bill also afforded powers to the villagers which was denied them so far. The villagers take considerable interest in their own affairs especially in case of injustice. She thought sanitation, health and dispensaries should be in the hands of villagers. The bill had provided a very valuable feature for the villagers in this regard. They had to press the bill with wide-spread and persevering agitation. England would nor dare refuge India her Freedom if the whole country was united with one purpose. She advised Indians to form associations in different parts of the country affiliating themselves with the central body and when the time for whole India agitation came, to hold peaceful meetings and press forward the demand for their freedom. The united will of India, was sure to win Swaraj, but what was required was one common mind of whole India.

A vote of thanks to the speakers terminated the proceedings.

THE LAST OF DELHI'S HINDU KINGS

LUCKNOW, May 18.

The death took place at Etawah yesterday of Lt. Raja Bahadur Hukum Tej Pratap Singh, M.L.C. of Partapner. Raja Partapner was a Chouhan Rajput and a direct descendent of Prithr Raj, the last Hindu king of Delhi. The late Raja was a promising young man of 32 and represented Etawah district in the local council since 1920.

The Raja has left no sons.—A. P.

"HUMAN CARGO"

PORT TRUST & PILGRIMS.

TWO PICTURES.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee has sent the following letter to the Acting Secretary, Bombay Port Trust:—

Sir,—I am in receipt of your esteemed favour No. 3597 dated 16th instant which reached me the same evening and as yesterday was Sunday I could not write to you. Allow me to assure you that I appreciate the attention the matter had for which I am obliged.

You ask me to "indicate in what respect I consider an improvement in the embarkation facilities would be possible" I send you herewith a copy of the letter which appeared in "Satya Mitra" on the 9th May under the signature of Mr. Hussainbhoy Laljee, a member of the Municipal Corporation, a member of the Standing Committee, and a member of the local Legislative Council and hence a responsible party. The said letter indicates clearly the hardships of the Hajis. After verification, I concur with what is stated therein and you will agree some of the matters referred therein are easily remediable. I am sorry the said letter is in Gujarati and is too long for time at my disposal today to send you a translation but I expect you have some one in the Department who can read its contents to you.

On receipt of your letter, at the very earliest, I visited the Docks this morning to see what the arrangements you refer to in your letter amount to and I am sorry to say they are fit for handling animate cargo, if human beings are to be treated as so much live cargo. If you will compare the arrangements at No. 15 Victoria Docks with those at the Mole Bunder Ballard Pier you will at once feel the difference.

If arrangement at Mole Bunder be considered at figure one, I do not know what minus figure can appraise those in force at No. 15 C Shed Victoria Docks. I am sure if the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust will compare and contrast the arrangements at Mole Bunder and the No. 15 Berth Victoria Docks he will find the difference between the two as that of the highest peak of the tallest mountain and the deepest valley.

I reserve what I have to say when my motion is reached but as the matter is urgent, as piece of constructive suggestion I say that if berth No. 18 Alexandra Dock is used for embarkation and disembarkation, it will meet the case at present, and as the said berth is available and the facilities it provides are ready made it is a question of will on the part of the Port Trust to give effect to my suggestion and I am more than sure that it is to be mentioned to be acted upon. I draw the attention of the Chairman to the above suggestion for his immediate attention and look forward to hearing from him that not only he is willing but has acted. Good name of the Port more than human consideration will also suggest the same. Commending the above to your attention and acceptance, yours, etc.

"PORT TRUST & PILGRIMS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your remarks on the subject in the Note of the date. The Port Trust Secretary's letter which appears in your to-day's paper hardly touches the fringe of the subject though I must say the particulars therein sound well on paper but in practice entail hardship which can only be realised by those who suffer under them or who have been to the Docks and have watched the embarkation of Hajis. The corrugated iron shed with steaming boilers therein which is used as disinfectant station all round the year for all classes of third-class passengers, is the shed which is also used by the Hajis and I cannot understand how the Haj Committee is made to pay any rent for the same. Leaving aside the question of the gracious act which the Port Trust does in charging shall rent for the same I would like to ask who pays the rent of the grand medical arrangements and the Medical Rooms provided at the Ballard Pier?

The supposed water carriers and no separate Latrines which Hajis do not require according to the Port Trust although they have to be within a cargo shed by the side of the cargo on the ground for hours are all facilities on which the Port Trust can hardly be congratulated. May I suggest, Mr. Editor, that you send soem one from your office to see them and to compare them with those at the Ballard Pier and you will see the difference how what are considered human beings are treated and how the human cargo is handled. As the grievances and the hardships of the Hajis at the time of embarkation and disembarkation are too many to be detailed in a short letter I send you herewith a copy of my Gujarati letter on the subject which appeared in the "Satya Mitra" of the 9th May, 1925. You will see therefrom that if they are to be remedied the measures must be drastic and changes radical which cannot with the best will in the world be done in a day. I had been this morning with Mr. Tairsee, I feel that the Berth which I have mentioned in my letter and which is marked No. 18 in the Alexandra Docks near the Ballard Pier offers facilities which are ready at hand and which if used will somewhat alleviate the hardships of the Hajis and accept my suggestion will cost Port Trust nothing except good will on their part on which I trust I can draw upon with full expectation of being accepted.—Yours, etc.,

HOOSEINBHOY A. LALJI.

May 18.

N.W. RLY. STRIKE

MOGHALPURA MEN JOIN

KALKA'S 48 HOUR ULTIMATUM.

LAHORE, May 18.

The North Western Railway strike continues and there is no material change in the situation. According to a Union communique, the Moghalpura stores men have also joined in the strike and that Kalka has given 48 hours' notice to the railway authorities and will join the strike after the expiry of the notice.—A.P.

LAHORE CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 18.

A very well attended public meeting was held on Sunday last under the auspices of the City Congress Committee to express sympathy and to offer help and support to the railway strikers. Mr. Mehta, Anandkishore, President, City Congress Committee was in chair. Dr. Satyapal, Pandit Parashuram, Sirdar Arursingh and Messrs. Ajitsingh, Bhimsan, Kadarnath Ramchandra and Fatch Chand made forceful and impressive speeches suited to the occasion. Whole hearted support of the Congress was announced. A purse of Rs. 101 was presented to the strikers by the local Congress Committee in the meeting. A resolution regarding the appointment of a conciliation board was passed. Messrs. Halt, Baker and Khan on behalf of the strikers warmly thanked the Congress for the sympathy, support and help offered. They expressed their grim determination to carry this struggle to a finish.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS RACE.

LONDON, May 17.

Paris.—The French Two Thousand Guineas which had aroused an enormous interest owing to the participation of the French Derby candidate Ptolemy Second resulted as follows:—

FAR AND AWAY	1
PTOLEMY II.	2
TRESIGNY	3

Six ran. Stern rode Ptolemy. The length of the course is one mile.

Won by half a length, three-quarters of a length between second and third.

The starting price betting was six to one against Far and Away and three to one on Ptolemy.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, May 17.

Warsaw.—In the Davis Cup first round (Singles) Gordon Lowe (Britain) beat Forester (Poland) 6/0, 6/0, 6/0, and Wheatley (Britain) beat Sawede (Poland) 6/2 6/0, 6/0. Britain thus won the round by five matches to nil. Britain meets Denmark in the second round. Gordon Lowe's victory represents the Davis Cup record.—Reuter.

Brussels.—In the first round of the Davis Cup tie (Doubles), Washer and Watson beat Hadi and Lal 4/6, 2/6, 6/4, 7/5, 6/3.—Reuter.

Noordwijk. (Holland).—In the first round of the Davis Cup, Holland beat Czecho-Slovakia by three matches to two and thus qualified to meet the winner of the Sweden-Switzerland tie in the second round.—Reuter.

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONRON, May 16.

At Troon in the Ladies International Golf Championship with nine a side the final table of matches played, won and lost is as follows:—England: played three, won three, lost none; Scotland (respectively):—three, two, one; Ireland:—three, one, two; Wales:—three, nil, three.

England outclassed her opponents and lost only one out of 27 individual matches played.—Reuter.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

PASSENGERS HELPED BY VOLUNTEERS

(From the Central Khilafat Committee.)

BOMBAY, May 18.

Pilgrims heavy luggage safely stowed in the steamer "Jehangir" this afternoon. Khilafat and Congress volunteers were in attendance. Moulana Shaukat Ali and all Khilafat workers representative of Jamiatul-Muslimin, Khuddamnabi, on behalf of the Muslim Association were present and helping the pilgrims. Bokhari and Bengali Pilgrims were given separate accommodation for the sake of convenience. Thanks for last 5 years' Congress-Khilafat organisations in India. Bengali Pilgrims obeyed orders and gave least trouble. The poor were disorganised badly and worried both themselves and the workers. Maulvi Qamarahmad will properly train them during the voyage not to get excited and lose their heads. All shipping companies, high and low officials, Police and the Pilgrims departments worked hard for the Pilgrims' comfort. Two new steamers are ready viz. Namazi Company's "Gurgistan" and Turner Morrison's "Akbar." Pilgrims must reach Bombay soon.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1925.

PREPARATION.

We congratulate Dr. Annie Besant upon the final edition of the Commonwealth of India Bill and the tenacious campaign she has opened in favour of its acceptance by Parliament. Our criticism of the course mapped out by Dr. Besant rested on what we considered to be the procedural defect of advancing a scheme of emancipation before the discovery of sanctions to enforce it. When Dr. Besant last visited England, she was confronted by objectors of reform who asked her to produce a definite scheme with popular support from India. To us it seemed the idle excuse of vested interests for gaining time, and Dr. Besant is not the person to be thwarted with a dialectical rebuff. She has worked hard to harness expert opinion in the production of a concrete scheme. The Bill drafted under her guidance by the pioneer-conventionists is a document of stately and exhaustive scope. It represents a wonderful quantity of work in face of adverse circumstances and she certainly deserves credit for a real contribution to the Home Rule movement in India. She is an invincible optimist and a faithful champion of the efficacy of constitution at agitation. When we think of the immense racialism of the Anglo-Saxon stock and their incapacity for chastening self-criticism, we are perplexed at the nature of her cheerful outlook. She, however, thinks that England has a character to lose by opposition to a movement for self-determination in India. In the atmosphere of war-time propaganda, the argument looked plausible, but against the bitter exclusiveness of the white races towards Asia and Africa evinced after the war, it requires the audacity of rare optimism to trust the select instincts of an imperial race. The herd-instinct of the British people is severely agressive, and the illumination of vision which attended the prosecution of the war is now becoming dim and uncertain. We hope Dr. Besant will sympathise with those who distrust the capacity of England to "abdicate": and the Bill presumes the capacity of England to respond to the higher impulse of self-effacement for the advantage of a people who have obtained for her the sceptre of the globe.

Even while we comment upon the scheme having preceded the sanctions of success against a hard-headed race accumstomed, in the last analysis, only to the pressure of violence, we should recognise the merit of the Convention having formulated a definite project of escape. The Convention has done its work with energy and promptitude. It presents an irreducible minimum. In the sage remarks of Mr. Sastri last evening, there was an ill-advertised tendency to whittle down our demands for the sake of diplomatic profit. The Moderates committed the mistake of small profit and quick returns at the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. Then we did not possess a draft Bill but we presented the Congress-League scheme. Despite all its defects, it was in political wisdom infinitely superior to the make-shift monstrosities of diarchy, but instead of adhering to it our Moderate friends were trapped into assent in return for "modifications". Experience has, however, taught them to realise how disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory was the lapse from the scheme they had themselves formulated and deserted. If the Commonwealth of India Bill obtains the support of the Congress, Dr. Besant and her friends should see to it that paltry expedients will not lure them into consent. She rightly seeks the alliance of the Congress for without the support of the Congress the Bill will not be regarded as the expression of the national demand—and at Satara she secured a considerable victory. The resolution passed by the Satara Conference was something more than idle appreciation. Though the report was inadequate the actual text of the resolution bears witness to the readiness of Maharashtra to support the intentions of the Commonwealth of India Bill. We quote it to prepare the public for the bias of a live section of the public:—

"This Conference expresses its gratification at the preparation of the Commonwealth of India Bill by the National Convention mainly consisting of elected members of the various legislatures and it will be a matter of satisfaction to the Conference if Dr. Besant has an opportunity of getting it introduced in Parliament and carried successfully through it."

The resolution indicates genuine goodwill, and there is no opposition to the buoyant attempt of Dr. Besant to exact the support of the British Parliament for a scheme of apparent surrender, but we fear that she under-rates the resistance and self-interest of Britain in the protection of the bread-basket. The whole project is based upon the presumption of fairplay and the power of constitutional agitation. The walls of Jericho fell by a shout, but the event belongs to the region of legends. Is it not probable that we shall require something of the flavour of ultra-constitutional agitation to convince Britain that while a discontented India would be a plague, a friendly India would be a treasure?

England is at present inclined to discount constitutional agitation whether in India or in Egypt. To the pressure of collective will, she appears almost invulnerable, and we are for the moment exhausted by the effort of non-co-operation. Our agitation is slow-going, purposeless and prosaic, because the feeling has fled that a discontented country is no place for the peaceful inheritance of the alien. The Commonwealth of India Bill will be an academic effusion if it is not supported by the entire nation. Dr. Besant is harsh when she harps, at a time of lethargy, upon the speculation whether India is really in earnest. If national earnestness is flagging, still more deserving is the nation of the allegiance of friends. Except the note of scepticism, no Congressman has any sentiment to utter against the general purport of the Commonwealth of India Bill. For the Bill to have a chance, it should have the support of the Congress. If hopes were not dupes, we would insist upon every conventionist becoming a member of the Congress and striving for the adherence of the Congress to the scheme. The power of the Congress is not to be judged by any adventitious fall of numbers, because it has marvellous powers of recovery, and it remains the common platform of the people. Dr. Besant has no conscientious scruples regarding the conditions of Congress membership. Experience ought to remind her that the loyalty of divided organisations is a dubious factor in a strenuous campaign. Mr. Sastri no doubt gives her tentative support, reserving to himself the freedom of cheaper settlement in the name of sagacity, but the loyalty of the Congress if won would be far more valuable in an inexorable campaign than the tepid attachment of Moderates. Dr. Besants' Bill does not provide for pettifogging compromise. It acquaints Britain with a definite, irreducible scheme of national necessities. Her analogy of several home-rule leagues for fragmentary support is not sound or satisfying, since a single purpose can be sustained to advantage only by one organisation. If she wins over the Congress, she obtains a real chance for the agitation, for a convinced Congressman is worth at the time of trial more than four diplomatic Moderates. The Bill weakens the power of captious criticism by vested interests. England is for the moment interested not in compromise or peace but on the rehabititation of the steel-frame in India. The tub-thumping orations of I. C. S. recruiters signify the spirit of intense gamble, and to counter it there should be a genuine effort to restore the Congress as the authentic undisputed and, therefore, formidable arm of the people.

A SERMON ON DEMOCRACY.

The doctrines of democracy which became highly fashionable during the war have fallen into discredit in these gloomy days. In 1914, thousands of people in the Allied countries who had no clear conceptions as to what democracy really was raised their hats at the mere mention of its name; peers and plutocrats persuaded themselves that they hated the Germans because they loved democracy, though the truth was precisely the reverse; generals and admirals and even Indian Princes refused to lay down arms until the world was made safe for democracy. When Germany capitulated, the democracy-cult lost its propaganda value and was quickly discarded by the governing classes of Europe. Since then Bolshevism and Fascism have been assailing democracy from two opposite sides while the defenders of democracy are re-examining their creed, its possibilities and its limitations. Thus in an address on "Democracy" delivered for the enlightenment of the Indian youth in London at the hospitable quarters of the Y. M. C. A. Mr Philip Kerr recently attempted to re-state the democrat's faith in the light of recent experiences. To be precise, however, what Mr. Kerr calls democracy is not democracy at all but representative government since democracy in the sense of "government by the people," to use Lincoln's famous formula, is an impossibility except in the small city states of ancient Greece or the village communities of India. The people as a whole in a modern State, with its large population and technical problems, can no more govern than can all the passengers of a railway train turn themselves into engine-drivers: they can delegate their ultimate powers, choose and dismiss their governors, control their conduct, though they cannot by themselves drive the governmental machinery.

But Mr. Kerr does not regard democracy as a mere mechanism consisting of ballot-boxes and executive responsibility to legislature: to him democracy is something more than a doctrine, it is a spiritual force. There is in Mr. Kerr's address what a character in Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara" used to call a certain amount of "tosh" about moral character being a requisite of self-government. For example, Mr. Kerr says that he elucidates "the growth of those forces of character which have produced what is known as democracy." This seems to us an absolutely fallacious statement for several reasons. We shall mention only a few of them. To appeal to racial characteristic as an explanation of any social phenomenon is always a dangerous habit because it is almost impossible to know the part played by nature as distinct from nurture in building up a nation. Democracy has not been a spontaneous growth of moral "character". In the sense of parliamentary self-government as exists in England at present and in which restricted sense Mr. Kerr means it, democracy has been the outcome of the industrial revolution with the shifting of economic power to the manufacturing middle-class from the hands of the landed gentry. Democracy, indeed, has been aptly called the child of the age of machinery. Mr. Kerr suggests that the success of the European peoples has been due not to governmental organisation, or industrial superiority or military equipment but to the "spirit" of the Western civilisation, the "character which has been the outcome of the moral law" evolved from Greece till the Reformation. That is surely too much for anyone to swallow. Europe dominates the East not because of its moral purpose but because of its technical efficiency. Elementary virtues like integrity, humanity, compassion or freedom from jealousy and selfish ambition "fidelity" to which Mr. Kerr considers essential for the success of democracy are distributed almost evenly all throughout the different races and are not possessed by the European races alone. On the contrary, the system of economic imperialism which obtains in the relationship between the West and the weaker nations of Asia and Africa provides greater scope for the acquisitive and predatory qualities of men than for the more refined ones tabulated by Mr. Kerr. Democracy has not yet been proved as a guarantee of justice or as a corrective to imperial iniquities or even as a security for disinterested governance of subject nations; on the contrary, the desire for possession is indulged in by the poorest of the Demos in the dominating country who pride themselves on "our" dependency and "our" subject races. Yet if Mr. Kerr's criteria hold good, the avoidance of unnecessary oppression should be the primary concern of a democratic community. Indeed, far from an ethical sense being a condition of democratic growth, many social thinkers have entertained the fear that popular government entails a blunting of moral sensibility. Who does not know the cynical and gross sneer of Tallyrand who asked: "Democracy—what is it but the aristocracy of blackguards?" But the sneer is a constant challenge to democratic morals. The beneficial changes which have come over social life in Europe in such matters as industry, regularity or avoidance of petty dishonesty, have been not the cause, but the consequence, of efficient organisation and co-operation demanded by large-scale industrial production. European nations had no mystic and innate tendencies for them.

Building on such slender basis, Mr. Kerr proceeds to consider the applicability of his doctrines to non-European nations. Here we are confronted, for instance, with such a facile half-truth as that "every people has exactly the form of government for which it is in fact prepared", as though the vested interests who wield and love power are always prepared to retire gracefully immediately on discovering the preparedness of those whom they dominate. In most cases, it is not its lack of preparation but its lack of strength that prevents a nation from winning its natural rights. Mr. Kerr imagines that a nation becomes democratic when it is fit for democracy: again a crude over-statement of the case. For it is obvious that there are no absolute, definite & recognisable standards of fitness, nor is a ruling caste, with its selfish scepticism and obduracy, an impartial judge of it. It is not, as Mr. Kerr says, because "difficulties" of administration overwhelm the powers-that-be that they delay the transfer of power to the people: it is because national self-interest, imperial prestige, racial arrogance and a host of other irrelevant and non-rational elements eclipse the political vision of the rulers that they tenaciously and by every means obstruct progress. Such difficulties, for example, as the bogey of invasion the problem of size, the prevalence of communal discord in India which Mr. Kerr catalogues as obstacles to the Indian advance to self-government merely illustrate the weakness of his thesis. For, though it would be strange in this world if difficulties did not exist, nine out of ten Indians do not believe that it is only because of these difficulties that self-government is denied to their country; the existing system merely accentuates and exploits them for its own ends. It is the function of statesmanship not to tabulate and exaggerate difficulties but to face and solve them. And when a democracy, intoxicated by the wealth and power which imperialism brings, refuses to do so, we feel much less certain about elevating "character" being a prerequiste of democracy than Mr. Kerr.

Notes of the Day.

The Red Letter.

The Zinovieff letter purported to have been written by the Moscow International was the trump-card of British Tories played against Labour in the middle of the last general election. The Russian Government promptly repudiated its authenticity and asked for international arbitration. Labour from the first declared it to be a pure fabrication, though the Foreign Office treated it as authentic and framed strong replies to it. It is not surprising hence that the Trade Union Delegation, which recently visited Russia, has again declared it to be a forgery. Well-informed people, indeed, had grave doubts about its authenticity. The letter elaborately dealt with Communist aims and methods which were irrelevant and could occur only to a forgerer, not Zinovieff: it spoke of the "Third Communist International," as though there were more than two Internationals, of the Communists: it wrongly gave the title of Zinovieff and described a subordinate member of the staff who was supposed to be a signatory as a "Secretary." The Conservative Government, however, shirked an open and impartial inquiry, refused Russia's demand for arbitration but only affirmed its authenticity. The Trade Union Deputation, however, rightly demands a complete investigation of the matter which is necessary as much in the interests of Anglo-Russian relations as for the reputation of the British Foreign Office which is at stake.

Indian Students in England

In the columns of the "Indus," the organ of the London Y.M.C.A. for Indians, an indian student who has completed his course at Oxford questions the value of education received in England by Indian students. He has nothing to say about students qualifying for the I.C.S. or some technical branch, but the ordinary academic course he considers practically futile and mordinately expensive. Because of the growth of nationalist feeling in India which has made Indians more sensitive and Britishers more antagonistic and colour-conscious, the relations between them are hardly of a cordial kind; and as the number of Indians has grown considerably they form their own groove and are not admitted in the inner circles and real social life of the 'Varsities. We think that this is not a false picture of the existing condition of Indian students in England. The insularity of the Englishman and the colour-prejudice which he shares with most Europeans, except perhaps the French, hampers the career of the Indian student at every point; the Indian, on the other hand, regards the attitude of the Englishman towards India as a crucial test of his liberal outlook and disinterested motives. But there is one advantage of foreign travel that is not perceived by the writer. Formerly, we were told that the England returned Indian contrasted the equal treatment meted out to him in England with the supercilious condescension to which he was habituated in India. That is an old story now. The Indian feels a sense of inferiority in all parts of the globe and is disillusioned about the high pretensions of the British as about the moral basis of the Western civilisation. Disillusionment is not a small gain and that is why bureaucrats and Imperialists are anxious to prevent Indians from educating themselves in England. It is questionable, of course, whether such salutary education in disillusionment is not obtained at too high a price.

Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

Bombay's new medical college, controlled by the Municipality and staffed by a brilliant band of Indian medical men will begin work from June 2. That the College has satisfied a keenly felt want is evidenced by the fact that already 40 students have been admitted to the First Year Class. There is accommodation for 80 students more and to avoid disappointment intending students will do well to send in their applications soon. Those who have passed the Inter-Science (Physics, Chemistry and Biology Group) of the Bombay University or any other equivalent examinations of other universities are eligible for admission.

Propaganda by Pictures.

The exhibition of a film depicting the malady of leprosy brings into relief the educational import of the cinema. The film makes a greater appeal to the eye than to the mind and hence in a country where literacy is still meagre, it can perform a useful and necessary function. Even for those who can read about leprosy, a picture vividly portraying the horrors of the scourge has value because few can visualise with their imagination what they perceive on the screen. At the time of the great Russian famine, films were shown in London, picturing the miserable plight of the Russian peasantary which many robust John Bulls studiously avoided because they shocked their over-strained nerves. If we could have similar moving scenes of the condition of the Indian ryot and of Indian villages we would hear less of the complacent talk of the growing prosperity of India: the city-population, moreover, could be enlightened because it forms its mental stereotypes of villages from peeps through railway carriage-windows. Those pious persons who protest against the grotesque realism of such scenes want to salve their conscience by simply ignoring the existence of unpleasant or inconvenient facts around them. The highly developed technique of the cinema could not be better employed than in the service of social reform or artistic knowledge. At least, it is a change from the tiresome sensational serials with murder and hair breadth escapes.

"THROUGH INDIAN EYES."

(BY SHAUKAT ALI.)

Week by week regularly the "Times of India" squirts and spreads broadcast in this beautiful but unfortunate country of ours a stream of poisonous gas to ruin its public life and harmony. No nationalist public worker is safe, whatever position he may occupy in the affections of his countrymen. Lokmanya Tilak was its special target while he was alive and even after his death no opportunity is lost to besmirch his memory. A series of articles published only last week bears me out. The Lokmanya wanted to rouse the whole of India to realize its abject and enslaved condition. Naturally, he did a great deal to rouse his own Maharashtra people first, but he did this not to ruin the Muslims who are so few in the Deccan but to organise the former to assert themselves against the Foreign domination. It was Lokmanya Tilak who said at the Lucknow Congress "We cannot give too much to the Mussalmans". If there is 'unpleasantness' between Hindus and Mulims to-day it is due to these persistent and pernicious efforts of the "Times of India" and other Anglo-Indian papers who want India to be governed in the interests of England and not of India itself.

Poor Mahatma Gandhi may safely be abused as he never answers the abuses. "Lunatic" "insane," "impracticable", "dangerous" "fanatic" "fool" are few of the fine names given to him. C. R. Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and other prominent nationalist workers are daily ridiculed in its pages. As for the Ali Brothers they could be easily and equally hit and the extraordinary part of it is that they thrive on it. As for myself, I do not feel anything the paper says about me. I expect nothing better from it and from its tribe. "Thief," "Old Gang" "dacoits," "Paid Agents" and what not, do not touch me. In fact we are honoured by being put in the company of such eminent men as Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru and others.

A Punjab Incident Recalled.

To me it appears that some Indian on its staff or other paid men pick up all the mischievous little bit-bits from the Indian Press omitting qualifying sentences and words before and after them and garnish them according to the taste of their hirers. Anglo-Indian papers and their English writers I can understand, and their abuses do not hurt us, but it pains me to see that there are men who are Indians and yet capable of damaging the cause of their own Motherland by persistently misrepresenting its public and devoted workers.

In the sad story of the Punjab Martial

Continued on page 10.

ATTACK ON GLASGOW INDIANS.

WILD MELEE IN A HOUSE

ROBBERY, THE SUSPECTED MOTIVE.

LONDON, May 17.

A mob attacked eight Indians in a house in Glasgow (in Water Street, near Cowcaddens). One Indian was fatelly stabbed and others sustained injuries. The police have made nine arrests.

It is suggested that robbery was the motive of the crime as cases of goods were missed after the fracas. The neighbours pay a tribute to the Indians for their inoffensiveness and cleanliness.

The Indians were supping when they were rudely disturbed. They were attacked by a gang of youths who rushed upstairs and knocked at the door. An Indian answered the summons and was challenged to fight. The Indian in alarm closed the door whereupon the gang made an onslaught on the door and smashed in panels and used pieces of broken timber as weapons. The Indians were huddled in a corner in the kitchen terror-stricken. One seized a broom in self-defence but was quickly overpowered. In the course of a wild melee, the Indians, it is alleged, were savagely assailed with sticks, stones and table utensils. One was stabbed in the breast and fell on the ground rolling in agony. Another was viciously hit on the head with a piece of door-panelling. The affrighted shrieks of the attacked persons roused the neighbourhood whereupon the mob scattered. A neighbouring ex-Service officer and his wife went to the Indians' assistance and found a broken blade of a dagger.—Reuter.

DORSTFELD MINE DISASTER

34 DEAD BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, May 17.

Berlin.—Hitherto thirty-four bodies have been recovered from the Dorstfeld mine.—Reuter.

(This refers to a tehhific mine explosion referred to in an earlier telegram).

LONDON, May 18.

Berlin.—The casualities at the Dorstfeld mine where an explosion took place on Saturday now total 41 killed and 27 injured. All the bodies have been recovered and the mine is now clear.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN SOFIA.

DISCOVERY OF STORE OF EXPLOSIVES

LONDON, May 17.

Sofia.—It is officially announced that the police have discovered a large secret store of arms and explosives supposedly intended for an armed insurrection and for blowing up bridges and railways. Considerable money was also found. Several arrests have been made.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

ABOLISHED IN SPAIN.

LONDON, May 18.

Madrid.—The Martial law has been abolished throughout the country.—Reuter.

FRENCH FIGHTING WITH RIFFS.

LONDON, May 18.

Paris.—A message form Fez states that Gen. Freydenberg's forces have relieved Bou Toument post after a severe fighting in the course of which the enemy used two guns of which fire was badly directed.

The enemy propaganda is intensifying on Branes and Ghennias fronts. The tribesmen on the Ghennias front are reported to have been reinforced by 700 rifles.—Reuter.

MRS. BALDWIN'S DEATH.

LEAFIELD, May 18.

Mrs. Baldwin, mother of the Premier died yesterday in her eighteith year after a long illness. The deceased lady was one of a brilliant family of four sisters and had considerable literary gifts. The Premier who was greatly devoted to her was her only child.—B.O.W.

IMPROVEMENT IN WEMBLEY ATTENDANCE.

LEAFIELD, May 18.

The King and Queen after dining at Wembley last night witnessed the stadium spectacle "London Defended" in which the Royal Air Force and the London Fire Brigade gave an extremely thrilling display. There was a great crowd present. Attendances at Wembley this year show great improvement on those of the last year and up to yesterday there have been 350,000 visitors, nearly 50,000 more than in the corresponding period last year, despite inclusion in the latter of the great football crowd for last year's Cup Final.—B.O.W.

MR. DAS'S THREAT

"TIMES" ADVICE.

COMMENTS ON FARIDPUR SPEECH.

LONDON, May 18.

Commenting on Mr. C. R. Das's "victory" at the Faridpur Conference, the "Times" regrets that the offer of co-operation should be accompanied by the threat of ultimate civil disobedience but adds that if Mr. Das addresses manifestoes not altogether happily worded much of their matter is unexceptionable.

The paper adds that assuming the offer made at Patna and confirmed at Faridpur is not a mere tactical manoeuvre the success of conversations to which it must lead largely depends upon the readiness of the Swarajists, particularly in Bengal, to accept tthe maintenance of the dyarchical system until 1929 as such recognition will not bind them to accept its perpetuation. The report of the Reforms Committee has given an abundant testimony to the imperfections of dyarchy but with mutual goodwill and modification of practice within the Act of 1919 much more might be made of the present form of Government.

In conclusion, the "Times" refers to the advantages to India of an honourable agreement in which it is hoped, negotiations which the Swarajists seem anxious to begin will terminate.—Reuter.

WANTED A RURAL COMMISSION.

PROF. GANGULEE'S PLEA.

LONDON, May 18.

In the course of a paper read before the East India Association, Lord Peel presiding, Professor Gangulee further pleaded for a Royal Commission to enquire into the problems of Indian rural life. He dwelt on the smallness of agricultural holdings in India, which resulted in chronic unemployment of cultivators and also dealt with problems like heavy indebtedness of the Indian peasantry, better marketing facilities for agricultural products and exhaustion of soil resulting in an average yield of wheat in India of only twelve bushels of wheat per acre compared with 37 in Belgium, 32 in the United Kingdom and Germany, and 28 in Egypt.

As regards rural sanitation and hygiene, Prof. Gangulee quoted Prof. Rushbrook Williams, saying that the average Indian village was little better than a collection of insanitary dwellings situated on a dung-hill and emphasised the necessity of education to combat rural backwardness. He urged that the time had come for a comprehensive measure of rural reconstruction and dwelt on the valuable services rendered to India by the Royal Commissions in the past.

He concluded with saying that the appointment of a Rural Commission would indicate that Government was solicitous of the economic welfare of the people and anxious to assist the Indian Ministers in their efforts to grasp the underlying realities of India's problems.—Reuter.

HOLY YEAR CANONISATION.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

LONDON, May 18.

Rome 17.—An impressive ceremony lasting over six hours was carried out by the Pope on the occasion of the first of the Holy Year canonisations which will be performed every Sunday for the next few weeks. The French nun, Sister Therese of Child Jesus, was to-day elevated to the Sainthood in the presence of 60,000 people. An electric loudspeaker operated for the first time inside the Saint Peter's and carried the Pontiff's voice to the most distant corners. Basilica, dome, facade and obelisk of St. Peter's were illuminated for the first time since 1870.—Reuter.

HOW RIGHTS ARE GAINED.

LALAJI ON MUNICIPAL SERVICE.

CAWNPORE, May 17.

Replying to the address presented by the Cawnpore Municipality, Lala Lajpat Rai exhorted his audience to render municipal service without communal or racial considerations. The service of humanity, he said, should be above such petty considerations. Hindus and Muslims should act as one.

"Organisation is the sole remedy" was the suggestion of Lala Lajpat Rai to the Mazdoor Sabha in regard to the evils be setting the Labour classes. Dwelling on the political condition of India, the Lala said it would be madness to expect, even after England was convinced of the reasonableness of our demands, that she would concede anything. Political rights, he said, are wrenched, not given through force of logic.

Lala Lajpat Rai leave tonight after attending the meeting of the Mahasabha.—A.P.

REVIVE GLORY OF DACCA.

MEMORY OF FINE MUSLIN

ADDRESES TO MAHATMAJI.

DACCA, May 17.

Mr. Gandhi was presented here this evening with five addresses, namely from the Dacca Municipality, the Dacca District Board, the Peoples Association, the Untouchable Community and the Dacca Reception Committee. He made a speech in English and thanked the District Board for the beautiful silver and gold casket in which the address was presented but he said he was poor and such articles were a burden to him. He hoped they would try to revive the past glory of Dacca and try to help the poor millions. He paid a compliment to the Chairman of the District Board in reciting the address from memory and likened it to the performance of Sir Sunrendra nath Banerjee at Poona.

In the evening at a monster meeting attended by ten thousand people he received an addres from the people of Dacca and in a short reply regretted that neither the Ali Brother nor Deshbandhu Das was with him Just then a storm broke out accompanied by thunder and rain and Mr. Gandhi had to cut short his reply.

Mr. Gandhi starts for Mymensingh tomorrow.—A.P.

LETTER-BOXES AT DANZIG.

HAGUE COURT'S RULING.

HAGUE, May 18.

The permanent Court's ruling in connection with Polish letter-boxes and postmen at Danzig expresses the opinion that a ruling can be made on the disputed point by the High Commissioner of Danzig, but the Polish Postal Service at the port is entitled to instal letter-boxes outside its premises though the service cannot be reserved for the Polish officials and authorities but for public use.—Reuter.

EARL OF YPRES

RETURN TO HIS RESIDENCE.

LONDON, May 18.

The Earl of Ypres arrived at his residence, Deal Castle, from London by an ambulance and bore the journey well.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE BAIRD.

MELBOURNE, May 18.

Mr. Bruce announced to-day that Sir John Lawrence Baird will succeed Lord Forster as Governor-General.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S UNCONVENTIONALITY.

MEETING A DYING WOMAN'S WISH.

LONDON, May 18.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Prince of Wales cables from Port Alfred that the Prince spent a quiet Sunday there and on receiving a message from a dying woman that she would like to see him before his departure the Prince stopped at the house of the woman en route to the church and sympathetically chatted with her for a few minutes.—Reuter.

NEW ADMIRAL OF FLEET.

LONDON, May 18.

Admiral Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe succeeds Sir Doveton Sturdee as the Admiral of the Fleet.—Reuter.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

EXCITEMENT AMONG HINDUS.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), May 18.

A case of alleged kidnappinzg of a Brahmin married woman by Musalmans is being tried by the City Magistrate, Karachi. The woman is said to have informed the District Magistrate of her intention to become a Musalman. There is great excitement among Hindus of the place.—A.P.

The Secretary, Jamat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind wires from Delhi:—In the press message Regarding the meeting to be held at Deoband on 20th May, Jamiat-ul-Ulema's Working Committee meets at Deoband and not the Central Committee as has been reported by some papers.

STORM NEAR MADRAS

MAIL TRAINS HELD UP.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

MADRAS, May 18.

The Traffic Superintendent, M. & S. M. Railway wires:—

A storm which started at mid-day afternoon has done considerable damage to the stations on the M. S. M. Railway between Tenali and Ellore. At Stuartpuram, Tenali, Chirala and Tadepalli the roofs of several buildings were carried away. At Kisna canal 24 bg wagons were capsized and at Tadepalli 60 mg wagons. The main line north of Bezvada has been scoured for some distance. Transhipment is impossible at present. Through booking north of Bezvada and south of Ellore is temporarily stopped. No. 2 up Calcutta Mail which left on the 16th and was due at Madras on the 17th is detained at Ellore and No. 2 up mail which left Waltair yesterday and was due in Madras to-day is detained at Rajahmundry. All telegraph communication between Tenali and Ellore is at present interrupted. The Masulipatam branch is flooded in places and there is a breach beyond Nidamanuru. The Tenali-Ropalli branch is breached beyond Killuru road.

So far as is known at present there is no loss of life. All mail and passenger trains are at present running between Madras and Bezvada. No trains are running on the Masulipatam branch or on the main line between Bezvada and Ellore.—A.P.

ON SEA ALSO.

STEAMER ARRIVES IN BATTERED CONDITION.

MADRAS, May 18.

The storm has been as severe on the sea as it was on land as evidenced by the battered condition in which s. s. "Jalaputra" arrived to-day in the Madras harbour. She left Madras on May 12th for the coast ports of the south of Madras and was subsequently ordered to Cocanada. It passed the port of Madras on the evening of May 15th, when she began to experience heavy seas. Finding that she was somewhere near the track of the storm, the captain decided to alter the course but the buffeting to which the ship was subjected caused the steam steering gear to break down through the parting of one of the chains. The hand steering gear was brought into action as speedily as possible, but the heavy seas crashing over the ship smashed the wooden wheel into splinters and wrenched off the spindle of the operating quadrant. The ship then lay at the mercy of the sea for some time until another attempt was made to get the steam steering gear into action. This was accomplished and the vessel was saved. However, with the heavy seas breaking overhead and the debris flying everywhere the officers and crew experienced a most trying time and in addition to the many minor injuries to several, the chief officer was knocked down and his jaw was in two places. On arrival at Madras he was taken to the hospital. A considerable amount of the cargo has been damaged.—A.P.

SPECIAL LEAVES FOR AFFECTED AREA

MADRAS, May 18.

A break down special with large number of coolies and a strong engineering staff and materials has left Madras to the storm affected area.

RAINFALL IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 16.

The District Traffic Superintendent, M. S. M. Railway, wires from Ellore under date 18th May:—Due to a cyclone yesterday the line is seriously damaged between Bezwada and Mustabad. Transhipment is impossible. Through running is unlikely before the 19th instant.—A.P.

MADRAS, May 17.

Details are gradually being received in Madras of the storm in Circars and reveal alarming magnitude of devastation along certain portions of the M.S.M. Railway. The permanent way between Gonavaram and Mustabad is under deep water and Nambur station, about 280 miles from Madras has been practically wrecked Nambur became so isolated that no messages could be sent from there earlier than this afternoon. At Todpalli twenty goods vehicles standing in the station yard and forty more standing on the tranship siding were thrown off the line. Another set of twenty four wagons have been 'blown off' at Krishna canal. All of these wagons have to be removed before through communication can be restored. Heavy damages has been caused to fix signals and engines and a shunting jamadar was injured.

At four o'clock this evening storm was reported to be continuing with all severity. Mr. Peters, Deputy Traffic Manager and Mr Macdonald, Deputy Chief Engineer, (Broad Gauge) left Madras tonight for the scene of accident. Although passenger traffic to places beyond Tenali has been restricted, mails to Calcutta have been boarded in the Calcutta mail which left this evening and will be transhipped wherever found possible.—A.P.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS

PLEA OF ALIBI.

NO WINTNESSES FOR DEFENCE.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS BEGINS.

BAWLA MURDER TRIAL.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaba Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum,

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. B. B. Diwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, G. S. Nicholl, G. C. Pocock, P. P. Mistry and D. M. Mirza. Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

At the outset the Judge said he had decided that the statements of the accused No. 9 before the Magistrate should not go in as evidence.

The Advocate General then read out the pleadings of the accused No. 1 to 8 before the District Magistrate at Indore. They all pleaded not guilty and said they were not in Bombay on the day of the murder. Accused No. 8 Karamut said that the injury to his leg was due to some accident, two days before the murder of Bawla, at Indore. He had witnesses to prove his assertion

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Prof. Sakalchand Jethalal Shah, F.C.S., hand-writing expert, said the signature of A. G. Phanse on the telegraph form was that of the same person as that who had signed his name on the *Vakalatnama*. He also said the same thing of Ponde's signature on the telegraph form and his applications to the Housenold Officer, Indore.

Dr. Amirudha D. Mastakar, L.C.P.S., said Vaman Govind whom he was attending since 2nd April, 1925, was in bed and could not move about.

The Advocate-General then read out Vaman Govind's statement before the magistrate about the railway receipt for the motor-car sent out from Bombay.

The Advocate-General said that Mahomed Shafi was tendered a pardon and was still under arrest and in custody.

This finished the prosecution case.

SHAFI AHMED'S STATEMENT.

Shafi Ahmed, No. 1, made his statement. On 8th January a man from his maternal uncle came to him and told him that the uncle was ill and asked him to come there. On January 9 he left for Harda at 6-30 p.m. He saw his uncle and he was told that as his uncle's health was not good, the accused should marry another of his daughter. Rs. 2,000 were given him as his marriage present in order to make preparations. On January 11, he left Harda by 5-30 p.m. train and came to Bombay. In Bombay he made enquiries for a fruit merchant Abdul Latif who was living near Crawford Market. But he was not in. Accused took his food and waited for Abdul Latif. About 2-30 p.m. accused went to Abdul Latif's house and was told that he would come in about 9 p.m. Accused then went to Playhouse and thence to Mahalaxmi Battery and sat there till 6 p.m. He then went to Hanging Gardens and was enjoying the scene. As the sun went down he wanted to go back to Crawford Market, and as he was going he heard the cry of "Shafi run soon." So he ran to see who was crying for him. When he went there he saw a woman seized by a man with a knife in his hand. Accused caught hold of him and snatched the knife. In the meantime a European came and seized the other man and then him; another European then came and seized hold of the accused and beat him. Accused asked him not to beat him, but they could not understand him as he was speaking in Urdu. He then went to another European standing in front of a car who asked him to sit down. After that two Europeans came from the side of the car and kicked and the knife which he had taken from another man was seized by the Europeans.

They then tied him after stretching him on the ground. He had considerable pain and was suffocated owing to this beating. He was then taken to the hospital in a car for treatment. Next day he was removed to the Police office and was told that he had committed murder. Subsequently he was taken to Poona and Lonavla. In the C. I. D. office two and more persons were brought before him and accused was told by Jeffries "you were the member of the same party." Accused said he was innocent.

PONDE'S STATEMENT.

Accused No. 2, P. B. Ponde, said he came to Bombay in September last on his way to Lohargaon where he had got some land. He did not put up at Aurora at any time. He wanted to join college. After obtaining leave in December he came to Poona. Before the Christmas holidays he consulted his pleader with regard to his land in Khed. In the meantime he received information about his younger brother's marriage at Indore. He left Poona on 11th January and reached Indore on the 12th. He was not in Bombay on 11th and 12th. He was not on the Malabar Hill nor did he take any part in that and the evidence on that point was absolutely incorrect. There is some gross mistake by Batley's identification of accused, as having been present on the spot. Only a year ago had he left Poona and wanted to prosecute his studies in Poona and was receiving his *mankars'* allowance for the purpose. He was still a student and had never used a pistol in his life and had no idea of joining in any conspiracy. Nor did he join any. Similarly with regard to other charges he was absolutely innocent. He wanted to submit his explanation about the telegram. He admitted having sent the telegram on 21st December, 1924 "I am joining College course. Delay may cause admission. May I expect." He wanted to see his brother-in-law Phanse before he went to Lathangaon and he wanted him to make arrangements for the prosecution of his studies at Poona. About the telegram of January 1, he said Babadur asked him to look for a job and at Poona he learned there was a vacancy in a garage close by where he was living at the time. About another telegram he said he had been to Bombay on

(Continued on next page).

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS

(Continued from previous page)

1st January and on his way back to Poona he sent a telegram from Lonavla station, asking him to send Ahmed Rafi, as his services were required by the accused at his village. In the meantime he had consulted his pleader Pardeshi with regard to his land. With regard to January 7, which he had sent, about the 2nd or 3rd a certain man came from Bombay and asked him to send the telegram to Phanse in code language. He insisted upon knowing the code and it was explained to the accused. That man had come either from Natanjan or Bachubai through whom Mumtaz was negotiating for returning to Indore. The meaning was this: Puppy meant intermediary. Larna meant the car and that Mumtaz would get an opportunity early. He had sent another telegram of 9th to Phanse under the same circumstances as before. He had expected some reply from to send the telegram. The import of the Natanjan or Bachubai and asked accused telegram was the same as that of the previous one, namely send car and intermediary from Indore and that Mumtaz would wait for an opportunity of going to Indore from Lonavla. Now he did not remember what he meant by scratching the particular words. About the telegram of 9th he would further explain that the person who had asked him to write the telegram told him that he would go to Indore as he could not see the intermediary. He did not receive any telegram from Phanse; neither the hotel man handed over any telegram to the accused.

About Diwali time he was at the Orient Hotel in Bombay in Company with Phanse to see the Diwali festivities in Bombay. He was not in regular service of Indore nor in charge of any department. He was absolutely innocent of any charge as he was fresh from the college. He had accompanied Phanse to the Automobile Company when a Maxwell car was purchased for Phanse's own use. About the middle of December, he had learnt that Mumtaz was trying to go back to Indore, through Bachubai and Natanjan. This he learnt from Phanse only. Accused was present at the time the car was sent back by rail, the reason for which was that the intermediary had informed him that it was not possible for Mumtaz to get an opportunity of going back to Indore at that time. He honestly maintained before the court and the jury, that it was merely a coincidence of incidents, this being with Phanse his prosecution of studies at Poona, etc.

BAHADURSHAH'S STATEMENT.

Accused No. 3 Bahadurshah Mahomadshah said the Nabab of Rampur was living at Somerset Palace and accused was in service until 24th December, 1924. After he left as his health was not good since then he had never been in Bombay. He was living at Aurora House when he came from Indore and was serving at the Somerset Palace. He was not at all present in Bombay. Pradhan was dismissed and accused was appointed in his place, hence the former's statement that he had seen accused in Bombay.

AKBARSHAH'S STATEMENT.

Akbar Shah Mahomed Shah (No. 4) said he was innocnet and had never been in Bombay on 12th January and knew nothing Ahmedabad. He received injuries in the left thigh and he wanted to show his Lordship his wounds to prove that his statement was right. He was brought here by the Sahib of the C. I. D. He never had been in Bombay. He wanted to show the wound to the court that it was a boil and not a cut as was stated by the doctor. He was innocent.

CAPT DIGHE'S STATEMENT.

Captain R. D. Dighe said he was innocent. He was arrested on January 20 and was detained at the Police station and was placed before the Magistrate the next day. He had told him that he was not in Bombay on 20th January and knew nothing about it. He made a statement in Bombay before the C. I. D. and both his statements in Indore and Bombay were true. While at Indore an identification parade was held and Batley and Saegert had identified him. And they must have made a mistake because of all persons there he was the only clean shaved person. At Bombay while in the Police custody, a man called Khansahel came there and accused saw him for the first time in the C. I. D. An identification parade was held and a C. I. D. man were standing before and behind him, and hence a mistake must have been committed. He was innocent. There were scratches on the last finger and other two fingers, and he received them owing to a fall from his cycle, while flying a kite he received a cut from the string on his last finger, as the string is generally covered with glass dust. He did not know anything about the cartridges, which did not belong to him. His house was searched during his absence and no person of his family was present at the search. He never possessed any ammunition or cartridges at Indore, although no license was required there. He admitted he had made an application for loan; he wanted a loan from the Indore Darbar as he was indebted to many persons, and, therefore, he had made a loan application dated January 7. The General ordered that he should be given only Rs. 1,800. What the general told him was this: That accused was entitled to Rs. 1,800 only and that he should approach the head of the military department and get a loan, because the funds at the disposal of the department was exhausted. His hours of duty were from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on account of these inconvenient hours he could not approach the authorities for a loan. As his creditors were pressing him hard he wanted to get a loan. He was entitled to six months leave. He was innocent.

CAUSE OF INJURIES.

About the wounds on his body he said he had an injury on his neck. At the time of shaving a wound was caused and owing to friction by a towel the place had become red. He was suffering from several boils and there was one on his left shoulder and so on. When the doctor examined him he took a note of the boils on the left arm, but he would not take note of the other thin boils. As he had scratched one of the boils slight blood had come out of it. He was perfectly innocent, he said.

STATEMENT OF ACCUSED NO. 6.

Mumtaz Mahomed Sayad Mahomed (accused No 6) said on the 9th January at 2 p.m. he went to the C.I.D. Office, as his son was ill he made an application for casual leave for 15 days and went to his house Every day he used to go to his office and stay there for one hour to see whether his application was grantetd or not. On the 13th his application was granted, and he ceased going there. On the 20th he was arrested in his house by the Police. During his absence his house was searched, and none of his relations was present there at the time. It was at this time that the Police took out the ticket. A receipt would have been taken from his relations, if the ticket was found in his house, but that was not done. On February 7, he was locked up in the Phalton Road Police station. It was after four years that he had come to Bombay.

He had never been to the Aurora House up till this day and had never put up there. As regards wound No. 1 he had been to his uncle on a cycle and his head struck against a wooden structure in his uncle's house. As regards wound No. 2 his hand was cut by the fetters. About wound No. 3 he was lying down on a gunny bag in the lock-up and he received the wound there.

ABDUL LATIF'S STATEMENT.

Accused No. 7 Abdul Latiff Moinuddin said he was innocent. On January 3 he had been to Dhulia and on 4th he returned to Indore. He purchased three cars at an auction sale by the State and as he was busy repairing them, he could not attend the workshops. He was arrested on 20th January by the Police.

The injury on his foot was due to the pinching of shoe. It was not true that he was seen at Aurora House, as he had never seen that building up till this time.

KARAMAT KHAN.

Accused No. 8 Karamat Khan Nizamat Khan said he was not in Bombay. He had taken leave on 3rd January for private purposes. He had gone on Shikar with his friends. They were chasing a deer and one of his friends find a gun, and he received a shot in his leg. He then fell down. And he received injuries on his hand from the jawari stalks in the field. His friends bandaged his wounds and he went home, where he was treated by a hakim. He then remained at home. If he had joined his duty he would have had to produce his medical certificate. Rs. 945 found in his trunk were his property and the balance was his brother-in-law's. He was innocent and knew nothing about the happenings.

PHANSE'S STATEMENT.

A. G. Phanse said Shankerrao Gavde was his friend and his relation. He was the household minister to the Maharaja. On March 24 he was arrested owing to Mumtaz's running away and the public believed so and it was also believed that if Mumtaz was brought back he would be released. Shankerrao had great influence over the Maharaja. From the time Shankerrao was arrested was in-charge of the military department. Accused had to visit Shankerrao in his cell in the course of his duty. On August 24 he went to Shankerrao and the letter asked him to tell Kamlabai to return to Indore, pardon him for his offences and to tell her that if she returned to Indore Shankerrao would be released. Mumtaz said she had left Indore because Shankerrao had made indecent proposals to her. That was Mumtaz's allegations. About the end of September and the beginning of October he had come to Bombay to inspect Somerset Palace and purchase some horses. About that time he saw Abdul Karim in Bombay He asked Abdul Karim to convey this message to Mumtaz: whatever faults I have committed pardon me: Come back to the Indore. Kamlabai Sahib sent back a message: I am willing to come back to Indore by a motor car. He then went to see his pleader Mahale about the legal process for taking back Kamlabai to Indore where she was willing to go Mr. Mahale said an affidavit should be prepared and present it to the Magistrate and state before him that she was willing to go to Indore. A draft was made of that affidavit, and a copy was given to Natanjan and Abdul Karim each To Natanjan he instructed that Kamlabai was willing to go back to Indore and that she should get her signature on the document. He then went to purchase a motor car and Mamoo accompanied him; his name he learnt was Allabux. At the time he saw him he was wearing a beard. Allabux selected the car and at his instructions the accessories were purchased.

Accused paid him Rs. 20 and Allabux got the car numbered from the Police. Then he learned that Kamlabai had now no opportunity of going to Indore and he sent his car to Indore. About the 5th or 7th January he received a telegram at Indore. He did not understand it; he received another on 8th or 9th. When he received the last telegram Abdul Karim met him at Indore and told him that Mumtaz was willing to come to Indore. He gave him (Abdul) the key of the garage but did not know when he took away the car.

He had received both the telegrams, and he had not the least idea of taking away Kamlabai by unlawful means. He had sent both the telegrams shown to him. As regards the first telegram to Ponde, it was expected that some horses belonging to the Begum were being sent to Bombay for sale and he asked Ponde to inspect them as he wanted to buy two horses. The second telegram to Ponde said that the motor car was sent. He did not use the word motor car in order that others might not know of it; that was why he used the word "fruit". He was absolutely innocent.

The defence counsel said they had no witnesses to tender. Mr. Velinker said that the witnesses for the accused who had come down from Indore might be permitted to return. He did not want any witnesses either from the side of prosecution or defence.

The Court agreed to this.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

The Advocate-General in addressing the Jury said he was going to tell them what the prosecution had proved against the accused. He admitted that it was for the prosecution to prove that the accused were guilty of the charges brought against them. He then explained the charges. The first was conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz, the second was to a kidnap her for illicit intercourse; the third was attempting to murder A. K. Bawla and of aiding and abetting each other in pursuance of the conspiracy; similar charge in reference to Lt. Saegert, Mumtaz and Mathew, etc.

Against No. 9 besides the charge of conspiracy to kidnap there was the charge of abetting the murder of Bawla and Saegert.

It was now proved that Mumtaz was now 22 and was with the Maharaja since the last several years as a singing girl. She went to England with the Maharaja as Kamlabai, and returned to Bombay in 1922. Counsel then recited the facts which culminated in Mumtaz's going away from Bhanpura to Amritsar on her way to Mussoorie. She was going to Mussoorie in charge of one Sule, her father and mother accompanying her. They got down at Delhi and a list of the property with her was taken there. They then went to Amritsar, and the month might be put down as March 1924. Sadoo, the Pailwan brothers and Zakulla went to her to induce Mumtaz to return to Indore and the last one said that if she did not go there willingly, some other means might be adopted for the purpose. She sent a petition to the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, and then went to Nagpur and then came to Versova, from where she came to Bombay, and lived in different places. From Rangarichawl she was taken to Tardeo Club by Bawla on September 22, 1924. From 8th October to 22nd she was taken to sightseeing by Bawla, and Mathew accompanied them. From 16th December to 10th January she was at Lonavla and on the 12th January the murder took place.

THE LOAN AND THE CAR.

It was proved that there were two houses belonging to Indore State in Bombay. There were Pradhan Mulgaoker, Sadar Mah and others at Somerset Palace. The Nabab of Rampur was occupying the Palace from 9th October. Bahadurshah was not working in the State Service from 20th October but in that of Zakaulla. On the 26th December orders were received from Indore dispensing with the services of No. 3. The case for the prosecution was that No. 3 was at Poona and was constantly going to Lonavla. On the 27th September 1924 accused No. 2 had applied for leave and was granted that it was for one week, granted from 29th September. Ponde and Phanse were at the Orient Hotel Bombay from that date onwards for 12½ days. On the 10th October about the time that Rampur Nabab had left Zakaulla came with No. 4 and they lived at Aurora. On 14th October No. 9 horrowed Rs. 10,000 from Sardar Bolia at Indore. No. 1 on 16th October made an application for leave as his sister was ill at Rampur. The leave was granted and he overstayed his leave by 13 days. From Pradhan they had that No. 1 was in Bombay in October and November.

From 20th to 23rd October Nos. 2 and 9 were in Bombay at the Orient Hotel. And that was proved by Coutinho and Puddor. Phanse had also bought a motor car. The first step in kidnapping was borrowing money and the second was that of buying a motor car. On 23rd October a red Maxwell touring car was purchased with some accessories. The car was tried for finding out the speed, and Nos. 2 and 3 were satisfied and the purchase money was paid according to the statement of Kirolwalla. The car was then registered and was garraged at Aurora in October and before 31st October it was seen there by Mulgaoker. They had proved that Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 were in Bombay. There was no evidence of No. 5, 7 and 8 being in Bombay at the time.

NOS. 2 AND 9 MOVING THE STRINGS.

Allabux Vazir was the uncle of Mumtaz, and was a taxi-driver in rather a humble situation of life and the conspirators looked up to him to help them in the kidnapping of Mumtaz. Counsel then mentioned the circumstances under which Allabux apparently tried to help the conspirators in order to learn what they were doing. He had told the Court that Bawla's Bhaya was paid Rs. 100 in cash and was promised Rs. 1,900 if he kept the door open when Bawla was away, in order that Mumtaz might be kidnapped. The one thing brought out against him was that he was fined Rs. 250 for assaulting a public servant; also that he had introduced Mumtaz to Bawla by acting as a broker. Allabux Vazir joined the service of one Gunmaker in July 1924. He again changed his master on 3rd December. The evidence of Allabux Vazir it had not been possible to discredit in the least degree. They had the evidence of accused No. 9 that Allabux accompanied him for the purpose of purchasing a car in October 1924. Natanjan had said that Abdul Karim took her to Zakaulla at Aurora House and again some time after she had gone there. Most of these people were in November and December; Mulgaoker had seen No. 3 driving the Red Maxwell, and he had had taken a motor guide from one Mojhe and given it to be Zakaulla about the end of October. Then again Yusufalli Hussanalli was a dealer in kitson lights and No. 4 went to him at Ahmedabad for the purpose of getting his help in the kidnapping of Mumtaz. He was promised a handsome reward if he took part in the name of Gulam Mahomed. Fifteen days later he was again approached by No. 4. The defence had tried to discredit his evidence and the first question that was asked him was whether he was not a leader of badmashes. Supposing it were from where should the conspirators go but to a leader of badmashes who was a wrestler to help them in the abduction. The defence had tried to discredit Yusufally Hassanalli, but Counsel asked why should this man come forward and swear falsely after he had left Indore for Ahmadabad 22 years ago. Mulgaoker had said Nos. 2 and 9 were at Somerset Palace and they had also the evidence of the hotel people that they were in the Orient Hotel from 29th November to December 4. Pai had said that Nos. 3, 4 and 9 were living at Somerset Palace off and on and No. 2 came there in a taxi on a particular day. The car was then sent to Indore by Phanse. On the 16th December Bawla went to Lonavla, and what was the reason of the car being sent to Indore. Bahadurshah had seen Mahomed Shaffi, the driver of Bawla and there were constent visits paid by the former to the latter. On 16th December Nos 2 and 9 were found lodging at Krishna Bhuvan and he would tell the jury that there were the two principal persons moving the strings and why should they go there, but to follow Bawla and kidnap Mumtaz who was in Lonavla then. Ponde had then asked for leave and from 15th—16th December these person, Nos. 2 and 9 were at Krishna Bhuvan. Who pointed out the garage and the hotel to the Police? It was No 1 who took the Police to the garage and some facts were discovered there. The explanation of No. 2 about the telegram was not at all satisfactory— the telegram was about his joining the college course and asked No. 9 to come down to Poona. On the 15th of January No. 2 had sent a telegram to No. 3 asking him to come to Poona. On 7th January another telegram was sent by No. 2 to 9 that "Puppies must reach here with Larna on Friday 3 p.m. No moment's delay Taranawalla on river."

DIGHE ONE OF THE "PUPPIES."-

The explanation given by No. 2 was not at all satisfactory. The true explanation was "puppies" meant conspirators must come down to Poona, and Larna might be the name of another conspirator or might mean motor-car. It asked them to come down early. 'Taranawalla on river' meant that Phanse should arrange for the crossing of Tapti when Mumtaz was kidnapped and taken away in a motor-car, as they had the evidence of a witness that arrangements had to be made here for the crossing. The telegram was sent on January 7, and on the same date Dighe applied for leave. Dighe was one of the "Puppies." Counsel said the explanation about emissaries given by the accused was quite unsatisfactory. "Fruits despatched via Nasik will reach tomorrow" was the telegram sent by Phanse meaning that motor-car was being sent. No. 1 and No. 6 had applied for leave in the meantime. No. 7 was also away from 9th to 19th January. No. 8 had leave on between 3rd and 10th and he did not return even after 17th. Most of the accused had taken leave. On the 10th January No. 2 asked the Manager of Krishna Bhavan for a room for his Mahomedan friends at Rs. 5 per day. It was at 2 p.m. that the room was given The Red Maxwell arrived there that evening about 8 p.m. and they had the evidence of the manager of the hotel as well as the owner of the garage, and why should those persons swear falsely? On Sunday the 11th January the manager had told them that he made out the bills early in the morning at 6 a.m. and Counsel's explanation was that No. 2 left Poona by the early morning train for Bombay. There was evidence that No. 2 left separately by the morning train. Nos. 2 and 3 left by the train was counsel's suggestion, and the rest by the motor-car. There was Pradhan's evidence that Nos 2 and 3 had gone to Somerset House at about 1 p.m. on 11th in a Taxi and that showed that these two had gone in advance to Bombay. Then there was the evidence of the Mali Sadoo that No. 3 was seen at Aurora House on the 11th January.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11-30 p.m. to-day.

ALLEGED SHOOTING IN ALWAR.

SEQUEL TO STATE ORDER

SEVERAL INJURED : 23 ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, May 18.

According to the "Tej" troops fired upon a crowd of villagers in the Alwar State, who had collected for the purposes of registering a protest against certain order of the administration. It is alleged several persons have been injured. About 23 persons were arrested after the alleged shooting. The paper has wired to the Political Secretary of the State for the official version of the alleged firing.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

ALLIES' NOTE TO GERMANY.

LEAFIELD, May 18.

It is probable that the forthcoming fortnight will witness the despatch from the Allies of the joint Note to Germany on the question of disarmament. The British and the French proposed drafts which were in complete harmony upon the main principles had certain minor points of difference which are being dissolved before the final document is submitted to the Ambassador's Conference. The Ambassadors are expected to meet in a day or two after which the Note having received the final approval the Governments will be handed to the German Government by the Allied representatives in Berlin together with a copy of the report of the Allied Military Commission of Control. The documents will be made public after being handed to the German authorities. Very considerable importance will attach to the Allied Note. It will specify the measures which the Allies consider essential for Germany to fulfil and which Germany has not hitherto fulfilled at the same time making it clear that the Allies have every determination to carry out their engagements in regard to the evacuation of Cologne so soon as Germany has discharged her disarmament obligations.

PACT PROPOSALS.

The British Cabinet will consider the draft memorandum which the French Government are to send to Berlin on the Pact proposals and which was recently submitted to the British Government for comments prior to its despatch. The "Sunday Times" says the Cabinet will consider whether they can associate themselves with the document as it stands or whether the French Government will be invited to elucidate some of the points it contains. The journal thinks the latter course is more likely.—B.O.W.

GERMAN SECURITY PROPOSALS.

FRANCE SUGGESTS MUTUAL GUARANTEE.

LONDON, May 18.

The French draft reply to the German security proposals mentioned on the 15th instant is given prominence in the newspapers as a remarkable document. It proposes a mutual guarantee by Germany on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other endorsed by Britain and Italy. The guarantee will cover Germany's Western Frontier, but it is noteworthy that the reply emphasise that France will not tolerate annulment of her engagements with Poland and Czecho-Slovakia will not permit haggling as regards Germany's Eastern frontiers. It is significant that France now insists on Germany unconditionally entering the League of Nations before negotiations can be undertaken. France's attitude towards Germany's Eastern Frontiers is supported by the conference of the little entente Powers just concluded at Bukharest. This has unanimously decided that the frontiers created by the treaties must be respected.—Reuter.

SIND MADRASSAH.

KARACHI, May 18.

In connection with the revival of the Old Boys' Association of Sind Madrassah a largely attetnded At Home was held on Saturday afternoon at which the Commissioner in Sind, the Collector of Karachi and leading non-official Europeans and Indians were present. On the conclusion of the programme of sports felicitous speeches were made by the Commissioner in Sind and Mir Aub Khan. In the course of his reply to the speeches Principal A. M. Matthes read telegrams of congratulation from the Governor of Bombay and the Minister of Education. The gathering dispersed after the distribution of prizes.—A.P.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) May 18.

The arrest is reported from Larkana of the Editor, "Larkana Gazette." on a charge of breach of trust. The Editor was detained in jail and later released on bail.—A. P

ZINOVIEFF LETTER

"WITHOUT DOUBT A FORGERY"

TRADE UNION ENQUIRY.

LONDON, May 17.

A supplementary report of the British Trade Union Delegation that recently returned from a tour of Russia is published. It declares that no evidence was found to support the view that the notorious Zinovieff letter ever existed. It describes the letter as without doubt a forgery and demands that the Labour Party should co-operate with the Foreign Office in making a complete investigation of the matter.—Reuter

KALOL TRIPLE MURDER.

SIX PERSONS ARRESTED BY BARODA POLICE.

KADI, May 17.

Six Thakardas of Chikhlivas have been arrested by Rao Bahadur Bajiroa Ghatge, Commissioner of Police, Baroda State, in connection with the triple murder of a Bania youth named Taljaram Chunilal, his mother and aunt at Kalol on the night of April 9. It is stated that one of the suspects has made a confession implicating others and some of the belongings of the victims have also been recovered. It might be recalled that the arrest of the notorious outlaw Babar Deva was also due to the clever and sustained efforts of Rao Bahadur Ghatge.—A.P.

DISAPPEARANCE OF STAMPS.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY POST MASTER.

POONA, May 18.

In connection with the disappearance from the General Post Office, Poona, of stamps to the value of Rs. 3,000 on 31st March last the C. I. D. have re-arrested three men, Budhkar a Brahmin Treasurer, Shaik Pappa, a clerk under him who was in charge of the stamps and a postman named Harikar Chintaman Kulkarni who after enquiries were placed before Mr. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate and remanded to custody as applications for bail were rejected.

This morning some sensation was caused when it became known that the police had also arrested Mr. J. E. O'Laughtin, Post Master of Poona, on the same charge of alleged misappropriation of Rs. 3,000 worth of stamps. The case will come up shortly in the Court of the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.—A.P.

CAPTURE OF OUTLAW.

SMART POLICE AMBUSH IN SATARA DIST.

BOMBAY, May 18.

The congratulations and thanks of Government have been conveyed to Mr. J. Hobson, Assistant Superintendent of Police Satara, on the capture of the outlaw Duyanu Tatya Gorpade last March. Having received information that the outlaw contemplated a raid on Bahadurwadi, in Walwa Taluka, Mr. Hobson, who has been only two years in the Police Service, arranged a skilful ambush along the road the gang would have to pass. About midnight about forty men were seen approaching from the direction of Kolhapur territory, armed with sticks and spears and a sword. The gang was three times called upon to halt and on their refusal fire was opened on them with buckshot. The leader, Duyanu Tatya Ghorpade, was wounded and the other members of the gang, who outnumbered the police party, broke through the thick hedge of prickly pear along the side of the road into the open country. Some were captured, but the majority escaped. The news of the breaking up of the gang and the capture of the leader was received with joy by the countryside which Duyanu Tatya Ghorpade had terrorised for several years.—A. P.

ALLEGED FIRING ON VILLAGERS.

ENGIN TRIAL.

HYDERABAD (Sind) May 18.

Mr. Moore, an engineer in the Irrigation Department, Nara Valley, has been arrested and is being tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nawabshah, for firing on a crowd of villagers and injuring some of them. It is reported that Mr. Moore was taking his dredgers for excavation of the canal when some villagers out of curiosity came and gathered round the dredger. Mr. Moore not knowing the language of the place and apprehending trouble asked the people to disperse and on their non-complains fired on them with the result above stated.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Our Madras correspondent wires that Sir Sankaran Nair has definitely made up his mind to stand for election to the Council of State.

Sir M Visvesvaraya, Chairman of the Economic Enquiry Committee, arrived in Bangalore from Bhadravati on Sunday morning. He will leave for Ooty on Tuesday night.

The Maharaja Dhiraj, of Burdwan, Chairman along with the members of the Indian Taxation Committee left Bengalore for Ooty on the 16th night.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, Mr. H. L. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Garrett, the Revd. Dr. Hume and Mr. H. C. Holmes lunched at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Sunday.

BAJIRAO 1ST ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversay of the death of Baji Rao, the first Peshwa, was celebrated on the 6th instant at Raverkhedi, a place near Barwah (Indore State) on the banks of the Narbada, where this great warrior and statesman breathed his last and where a "Chatri" has been built. Many officers and sardars of the State and prominent persons from Central India, including Mr. Bhajekar, Minister of Dewas (Junior) were present on the occasion.

A FAREWELL GATHERING.

A farewell party to Mr. M. S. Banerji, Principal of Banaji's Tutorial School was given by the staff and students on Sunday last.

DIWAN BAHADUR T. RAGAVIAH.

The retiring Dewan of Travancore. He has been appointed to act on the Board of Revenue of Madras.

SATARA CONFERENCE.

MR. JAYAKAR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., asked by a "Chronicle" representative to give his impressions regarding the work of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, held recently at Satara, declined to do so for the present.

Mr. Jayakar said that he preferred to remain silent for some time, as he was given to understand that overtures were being made to bring about unity amongst the ranks of political workers. His remarks at the present time thought Mr. Jayakar would be inopportune and would embarrass those who were working for unity.

Mr. Jayakar is shortly leaving for Poona to see Mr. N.C. Kelkar when he expects to get first hand news of the happenings at Satara.

SATARA REVOLT.

RETURN TO PURE POLITICAL OPPORTUNISM.

It is wrong to seek to repudiate a compromise arrived at by the No-changers after considerable searchings of heart. They reluctantly consented to recognise and support the Swarajist assault on the Councils on the distinct understanding that the constructive programme was the common objective of both wings. To seek to jettison that programme is, apart from its folly, a distinct act of unfairness. Nor has it been made clear why that jettisoning has become necessary. In what way has the capacity for usefulness of the Swarajist been hampered? The two programmes are not competitive but complementary And if we are to judge by results it cannot be maintained that the Swarajist programme has been a shining success while the other has been a miserable failure. Faridpur does not exactly strike one as a paen of glorious victory. But what Satara wants is a further blank cheque from the Congress. And this extraordinary suggestion is made on the plea of the necessity for unity of all parties! Whatever changes the changing circumstances might dictate, the Congress must necessarily be poorer for a return to pure political opportunism. An excess of idealism may hamper progress but lack of it causes the soul to perish. To say that is not to say that we should not explore all possible avenues of achieving a united front. But it, is a strange way of achieving unity which begins by suggesting the elimination of Mahatma Gandhi and the No-Changers with him. As has been repeatedly pointed out, there is nothing in the constructive programme which need frighten the timidest of Moderates or do the least violence to the exigent conscience of the most independent of Independents. Non-co-operation, as a policy, has been suspended. Talk of civil disobedience and boycott now comes not from Mahatma Gandhi and his followers but from his critics. If the Swarajists think it necessary to modify their programme so as to make it acceptable to other parties that is not a proceeding which will be cavilled at by Mahatma Gandhi. But it must be emphasised that salvation cannot come by canalising all activities in the direction of strictly political action.—"The Hindu."

"NARROW AND SHORT-SIGHTED."

After months of controversy and mutual recrimination the Belgaum decision made it at last possible for the two wings of the Congress to work together. If in spite of it there is a lull in the country, the fault is in ourselves, and not in the programme passed by the Congress. We do not say that the resolution cannot be improved upon. Even at the time of the Congress we pointed out that it was defective in a material particular. The resolution, while it recognised the right of the Swaraj Party to speak on behalf of the Congress, does not vest in the Congress the right to guide and control the policy of the Swarajya Party. This places both the Congress and the Swarajya Party in an anomalous position in their relations to each other, and is responsible for a duplication of organisation and resources which is seriously affecting the Congress. The starting of Swarajya Sabhas in villages, towns and districts all over the country, though as an integral part of the Congress, is not conducive to the strengthening of the Congress. One would prefer that the energy and the organising capacity of the Swarajists, who enjoy to-day the advantage of being the majority party in the Congress, are devoted to the work of strengthening the Congress organisation and Congress work. Viewed from this point of view we certainly agree that the position in the Congress requires a readjustment. But to attack the constructive programme of the Congress as being responsible for the lull and to exaggerate the importance of the Councils programme of the Swarajya Party is to take a narrow and politically short-sighted view of the situation in the country. The Councils programme by itself would lead the country nowhere, but if it is backed up by strong and organised work amongst the masses, which is the real basis of the constructive programme, it would be impossible for the Government to resist the country's demands.—"Swarajya."

REGRETTABLE LANGUAGE.

The Maharashtra Conference held at Satara under the presidentship of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, has condemned the yarn franchise and criticised Mahatmaji for his persistence in recommending the *charkha* as the indispensable means of delivering the country from its economic and political sufferings. We regret to find, however, that the president as well as several speakers used language which was disrespectful if not wantonly irritating. In the discussion of controversial matters it is the foremost duty of public men to avoid language calculated to offend or convey lack of respect to opponents. The yarn franchise of the Congress has indeed proved to be unacceptable to the bulk of Congressmen and the old four-anna franchise has been suggested as an alternative. But Mahatmaji has certain special reason why he lays emphasis on spinning as being necessary; and if it is possible to meet his requirements by alternative methods, those methods will have to be considered. What Mahatmaji obviously wants is that very man and woman who longs for Swaraj should do some work for it and should not be satisfied with merely paying some money. At any rate the spinning franchise should be considered more dispassionately than was done at Satara.— The "Tribune".

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

We find it difficult to attach much importance to the address which Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh of Amraoti delivered as president of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Satara on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Deshmukh spoke as a representative of the Swarajya Party but his conception of the aims of that Party has few points of contact with that set forth by Mr. C. R. Das in his weighty and authoritative pronouncement at Faridpur. On the other hand, while Mr. Das maintained that the very purpose of Swarajya was to have perfect freedom to work the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh ridiculed that programme and requested Mahatmaji to go out of the Congress. Mr. Ramrao seems to think that Mahomedans and non-Brahmins are best left to themselves, and that the Brahmins, who will then be the only community of Maharashtra left in the Congress will be able to manage thing so as to revive the days of Shivaji when Mahomedans and Hindus, Brahmins and non-Brahmins, and untouchables, were said to have been actuated by feelings of profound patriotism. Another discovery of Mr. Ramrao's was that Hindu-Moslem unity was possible in 1916: "without penance, in one night Lokmanya Tilak could bring about unity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans." If the reference here was to the Lucknow Pact, Mr. Ramrao must know that that Pact is now generally regarded as a bad blunder. The political reaction to-day is the result, not of any programme or franchise, but of sheer mental fatigue which has come over many who without any special convictions of their own helped to swell the tide of the Non-co-operation movement. Introspection however, is not a virtue in politics. In fact, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh complained that by the constructive programme "the eyes of the people were turned from the Government to themselves and the people themselves were advised to find their faults than level criticism at others." "The result of this was," added Mr. Ramrao, "that every one began to pick holes in *another's* coat." Surely everyone should pick holes in his own coat and not another's! If Mr. Deshmukh and the members of the Maharashtra Conference think that, without righting what is wrong with ourselves, we can undertake to establish Swarajya, in the sense of the rule of right over might, in this country, they are laying themselves out for a sad disillusionment. Swarajya, as understood by him and his friends, and Swarajya as understood by Mahatma Gandhi, are two very different things. The Maharashtra Conference has missed the great opportunity which it had, to back up the wise and constructive movement so ably adumbrated in Mr. Das' address. Instead of promoting harmony, the address of the President of the Satara conference is likely to widen the estrangement between creeds and communities. Mahatma Gandhi has not won Swaraj in a year, but he has created a world-opinion which has made Britain profoundly uneasy about continuing her bureaucratic rule of the country and the people to whom he belongs. The effect of Mahatmaji's quitting the Congress will be its immediate descent to the status of a parochial institution from the commanding height to which Mahatmaji raised it by the tremendous force of his personality.—The "Indian Social Reformer."

BYCULLA BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION.

The G.I.P. Rly. has undertaken many schemes of reconstruction. Here in the photo is seen the work of widening the Byculla Bridge from the side of the Police Station.

Another view of the Byculla Bridge reconstruction.

A CRYING GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please find space for the publication of the following in your valuable paper?

Last night the B. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Kamalawati" sailed from the port of Karwar with a packed passenger traffic. I have sailed to Bombay several times by these steamers and my experience every time is invariably bitter. Yesterday I went to the harbour to see some of my friends and relatives off to Bombay but on arriving there I saw a huge crowd awaiting the arrival of the steamer. The company has a virtual monopoly of carrying the passenger traffic and goods to and fro from Mangalore to Bombay and as such they manage the whole thing in such a capricious manner that they have not the remotest idea as to what extent the people with whom they have to deal are incommoded by such attitude of theirs.

The fact is that the Company runs two steamers in a week, one sailing from Bombay on Monday arriving at the Karwar harbour on her return journey on Wednesday night. The other steamer which leaves Bombay on Friday arrives at this port on Tuesday night. The former restricts itself to passenger traffic only and the latter carries both passengers and goods. People going to distant places like Mangalore prefer the former because they arrive one day earlier and thus this steamer is always overcrowded. The hardships the people have to encounter on this steamer are indescribable. If any of the readers can manage to see the actual state of things, he will realise the gravity of the situation. Men, women and children are huddled up indiscriminately and their wants and comforts are not looked after. Some people who are fortunate enough to arrive early appropriate to themselves space more than is necessary for their purpose and any encroachment on this "right" of theirs by the late arrivals, is keenly resented and they freely indulge in mutual recriminations and use harsh and offensive language. But the authorities concerned never move from their secure position perhaps from a misconceived notion that their whole duty consists in steering the steamer clear of rocks and shoals and safely land the people at their respective destinations. But here too some remarks are necessary. They are in such a fatal hurry that irrespective of whether all the people have landed or not and all their luggage too they give their signal and set the steamer in motion as if they are guided by specific timings. It would take volumes to write all the various ways in which the people's claims for better treatment, good accommodation and provision of the amenities to be provided on board, in return for the fares they pay, are ignored in an ignominious manner.

Indians are not rebellious by nature. They acquiesce and calmly endure any indignities that may be heared upon them till they find that any more submission would lead to self-effacement and ultimate extinction. This is true in every sphere whether it be political, social or any of such kind. A solitary protest like this is unheeded but it has got its own educative value and might rouse the people concerned to their sense of duty which might in turn serve to rouse their opponents from their apathetic and cold demeanour.

Now let me narrate my yesterday's experience which roused me to such a pitch of indignation that I positively requested my friends and relatives to return to their homes, as to quietly submit to such a disgraceful state of things was undignified. It seemed as if the steamer was not carrying human lives but mute and dumb creatures of the animal species from the fact that there was not a single soul who protested or remonstrated with the authorities. This fact conclusively demonstrates the truth of my observation regarding the nature of Indians.

The fact was the previous days cargo steamer which was to convey some of the passengers sailed direct without touching at the Karwar port and naturally there was a great rush the next day but the point I want to stress is that anticipating such a state of things either the captain should have wired to the local agent here to restrict the issue of tickets to a certain number or in the absence of it the agent here should have shouldered the responsibility. But knowing fully well that Indians never raise protest even if they be herded together like cattle and they put up with the inconvenience however painful it may be, the men on the spot who are the representatives of the company look only to the maximum benefit that might accrue to the company by so managing the things. The passengers consisted of many women. It seemed there was no end to their woe. Their plight was extremely painful and annoying to the onlooker. They were handled by the khalasis in a way that deserved the severest condemnation and scathing denunciation. There was not a bit of space on board the steamer even just to squat and what of lying down to suckle their babes, some of whom were breast-fed.

I think I will have justified myself in troubling you to publish this letter if it serves the purpose, viz. to open the eyes of the company to the intensity of the problem and thereby taking early measures for the amelioration of the condition obtaining at present and relieving the men of their untold sufferings.—Yours, etc.

D. M. K.

Karwar, May 7.

THE LOKMANYA MEMORIAL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday last the proposal to put up a railing round the area at Chowpatty, where the late Lokmanya Tilak was cremated, was sanctioned, and the Municipal Commissioner informed the Committee that he had already, forwarded to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, a cheque for Rs. 600 and odd, in accordance with the estimates prpared by that authority.

I have learnt that it is intended to put up on the site an ordinary third-class rubble masonry plinth and a cast-iron pipe railing. Considering the great reverence with which the spot is regarded by thousands of Indians, I think it is necessary that a more enduring and decent structure should be put up so that posterity may have bequeathed to itself a memorial worthy of one of the greatest sons of India.

If the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipal Corporation agree, I undertake to raise sufficient money from among building contractors in the City some of whom have expressed to me their desire to contribute their mite, so that a really first-class structure consisting of a Marble Plinth surrounded by brass railings may be put up. I trust that this suggestion will receive due and prompt notice of the Government and the Corporation.—Yours, eac.,

S. L. SILAM.

Kamatipura, Bombay,
May 16, 1925.

POONA LETTER.

SATARA AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 17.

The Satara Conference being over, leaders have come back to Poona. The President, along with his friends, has also returned and is going to leave after one or two days. All of them seem to be well satisfied with the Conferences held at Satara in the past week. The feeling about the abstention of the No-changers is that they ought not to have abstained. If they had the majority of members they could have easily turned down the cancellation of yarn-franchise proposed by the Swarajists. The Poona press, the "Dnyanprakash", Moderate paper, is arguing that Swarajya Party has come down to Moderatism after all; and the "Swarajya", No-change organ, is spending all its powers of ridicule on the proceedings of the Satara Conference.

SPRING LECTURE SERIES.

This series is going on as usual. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's was a thoughtful, political address. So was that of Dr. Besant's. The grounds were alive with men, but the voice of the old venerable lady could not reach at all to the farthest end. She spoke on here Commonwealth of India Bill, as at Satara. She lucidly explained the preamble, the clauses and the necessity of such a Bill and urged upon the audience the utility of its being moved in the British Parliament. In the coming week Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is booked to speak at Poona.

LITERARY CONFERENCE.

This Conference began to-day in the hall of the Historical Research Institute under the presidentship of Mr. V. K. Rajwade, a great scholar and historical researcher of Maharashtra. The Conference is altogether a new idea. For the regular Sahitya Sammelan was to have been held at Nagpur, but there was some contre-temps and last year no such gathering was held at all. Prof. Potdar who could not sit silent under such circumstances, organised a special Literary Conference and showed what great earnestness he feels for the up lift of Marathi language and literature. His speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee was a deeply thoughtful performance in which he pointed out how our own language was going down and laid down eight rules for the observation of each and every Marathi-knowing person

The President Mr. Rajwade's address is a pamphlet of thirty pages full of humour, satire and eccentric thoughts. He expressed himself as a thorough pessimist as regards our nation and language, unless all made almost God-like efforts for the redemption of both. The Conference is proceeding.

Mr. B. S. Kamat has consented to preside over the fifth Deccan States Subjects Conference to be held on the 24th and 25th May. Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan are the secretaries.

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TESTIMONIAL.

Hon Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

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"THROUGH INDIAN EYES."

(Continued from page 6.)

Law Days so correctly and feelingly told by the Congress Committee, there is writeen one episode which has always made me hang my head with shame and from hundreds of platforms I have related it for the benefit of our Indian Policemen who through their weakness and poverty often do most revolting things even against their nature. It is said of Bosworth Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala that he collected all the males of Mianwala at the Dak Bungalow some miles from the village and then rode to that village and ordered all the women to come out of their houses. They came with covered faces "He forcibly uncovered the faces of all the women brushing aside the veils with his own stick." He addressed them as "she asses, bitches, flies" and "swine" and said "You were in the same beds with your husbands; why did you not prevent them from going out to do mischief. I remove your 'veils' but your 'skirts' will be looked into by my 'police constables'".

This removal of covering from Hindu, Muslim, Sikh women's faces, one can understand but the thing that pains me and I think, pains every true and brave Indian also, is the fact that this man was feeling perfectly sure that among his subordinates of the police there would be men who would do this and lift up the skirts of their mothers, sisters and daughters.

Out for Mischief.

It is for this reason that coarse and vulgar notes under the heading "Through Indian Eyes" pain me most. As if there was not sufficient mischief and trouble in the country the "Times of India" should, day in and day out, make further mischief by publishing misleading and garbled versions of speeches. The other day it published a portion of an interview between myself and my brave brother Vinayak Sarvarkar who has wrongly suffered and is suffering to-day for the love of the country. While the paper under "Through Indian Eyes" translated and published choice quotations from his statement it never gave a word from my long statement published in "Desh" and "Hamdard" of Delhi. If it has any journalistic honesty I have a right to ask it to translate the report of that interview published in "Hamdard" dated 21st January 1925. We workers in India are very busy people and have really no time left to enter into useless newspaper controversies. Public work, especially nationalist public work in India, is an "obstacle race". At every stage, Government, its officials, its Anglo-Indian newspaper writers and many paid agents create obstacles in the most simple and ordinary work. They want to kill all public life and tire and sicken public wokers so that they may, in their disgust throw up the sponge and retire to the tranquil corner of their homes and brood over things. This is not the worst. The "Times of India" and its kind deliberately encourage the weak selfish and mischievous people to hamper national work and create trouble. Every big cause which has to deal with the elevation of masses, unfortunately, attracts into it some such people, who for personal ends enter it and knowing that sooner or later they are bound to be found out, either go out of it themselves or are thrown out. They then join the enemies of the country and hamper the smooth working of the movement.

The present Haj question is an example and it is strange to find the "Times of India" defending the disturbers of the Khilafat meeting of the 13th, held to organise help for the poor undefended Hajis in Bombay and for sending relief to the innocent and peaceful inhabitants of Holy Hedjaz whom Amir Ali wants to starve by blockading the port of Jeddah. Instead of thanking us and our workers for saving Moulvi Khujandi, Hakim Isphani, and other disturbers from the fury of the audience it is only too glad to find an opportunity for further abusing us. It is strange, indeed, that the "Times of India" and Moulvi Nazeer Ahmed Khujandi think alike; verily misfortune gives us strange bed-fellows. I deal with this question separately.

Hindu-Muslim Friendship in States.

I think the "Bombay Chronicle" in its recent note with the heading of "Scandolous" did a great public service. As I said before, no one is safe not even the Indian Princes. Because the "Times of India" is anxious to create trouble between the Mahrattas and the Mussalmans, it drags in H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore and his innocent desire to perpetuate the memory of his great ancestors and keep it green as a noble example to be followed by all Maharashtra and other brave sons of India. It at once pounces upon this and suggests that the Mussalmans should resent it and take it as a menace to their future independence. Now I know Mussalmans and certainly love and serve my people more than all the English-men in India and elsewhere. In the Indore and Gwalior States there has never een any Hindu-Muslim question—in fact there has never been any Hindu-Muslim question in all the States in India and what little we see now, is due to the mischief-mongers like the "Times of India" and those who are brought up under its evil influence. As a boy I once visited Indore and was surprised that a well-known quarter there was called "Ghafur khan-ki-chhaoni". With natural pride I learnt that it was named after a brave town-fellow of mine who in old days had migrated from Rampur and joined Holkar's cavalry. He was a fine horseman and a brave soldier. He loyally served his masters and was promoted to be the Commander-in-Chief of Holkar's forces with the title of Nawab conferred on him by the Great Ahlayabai or Malhar Rao Holkar. It was not an empty title that was bestowed, as in these days, but his grateful and generous master fully appreciating the services of his loyal servant gave him a "Jagir" which today is called the 'Jaora State in Central India'. The present fine horseman and polo player, H. H. The Nawab of Jaora, is the lineal descendant of Nawab Ghafur Khan of Rampur and Indore and this is a proof positive of Hindu-Muslim friendship in the past.

Again as a boy I remember well a scene when I was taken along with other boys of the family to see a great procession. It was a gala day in our life and I remember it well. All the State homes, carriages hounds, and troops in beautiful uniform passed before us followed by a huge procession of gaily caparisoned elephants on one of which was sitting the name-sake of the present H. H. the Maharaja of Indore the Great Tukkoji Rao with the heir-apparent of Nawab Kalbeali Khan of Rampur, the father of the present H. H. the Nawab of Rampur. The late Nawab Kalbeali Khan was an invalid and could not go himself to receive his "beloved brother". Genuine and magnificent hospitality was offereed to the guest and his army of retinnes. All the shopkeepers of Rampur were ordered not to accept as price any money for anything bought by Indore people during their stay of 10 days. Brisk trade was ctrried on and the Nawab paid fr everythnig that was sold to his guests. Late Tukkoji Maharaj was a staunch Hindu and the late Nawab of Rampur was a strong pillar of Islam. Yet these two, not only exchanged their caps and became brothers but we were thrilled with pleasure to hear that for once these two Hindu-Muslim brothers sat down together and each of them took a piece of sweets and after taking half of it gave the other half of it to his brother to eat, thus cementing their love and affection. To this day brotherly relations exist between H. H. the Nawab of Rampur and H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

I am glad Indian Princes to-day, are getting what they deserve. The price of strangling nationalist movement is the humiliation which H. H. of Nabha, H. H. "Mr. A." and other Their Highnesses are getting and will get. An Urdu poet has rightly said,

"Ibtedai Ishq hai rota hai kiya; Agay agay dekhiye hota hai Kiya".

("This is the beginning of love, why do you cry? Wait wait and see what comes after.")

God forbid, if the national movement dies (which I hope will never die) the States will feel the truth of what I have said. As for the "Times of India" it can gaily go along and abuse all the workers. It is perfectly immune. The Government naturally will take no action against it and we are bound by our convictions. There are only two clear ways to bring such people to their senses, either to take them to the law courts and get them heavily fined and punished for the libels they publish or to deal with them as is sometimes done in England and is very popular too, and better appreciated by all parties concerned than the remedy of law courts, that is, catch the scurrilous writer by the neck and thoroughly dust his clothes for him. Both these remedies are out of court for us. We are Non-cooperators and outlaws and the "Times of India" can do with us what it pleases.

Only let us pray that our Indian brothers, paid and unpaid, will refuse to do this dirty hangman's work for these enemies of India's freedom.

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will be held in Dharwar from 8th to 11th June 1925. Firms and business men dealing in baby foods, baby clothes etc. may exhibit their goods on the show grounds. Communications should be addressed to

V. H. NAIK,
Honorary Secretary, Dharwar,
Baby-Week Committee.

DHARWAR,
11th May, 1925.

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JAIPUR LETTER.

CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION

SIKAR AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, May 10.

Minority administrations in the Indian States have some times proved a boon, so far as good government is concerned. Jaipur, one of the most important States in Rajputana, is also under a minority administration. The Resident is the Regent and the Government is carried on by a cabinet consisting of four members, two of whom are Jaipurians of none too strong views. The other two members are lent 'hands', including the president, a British Political Officer. There is thus a clear majority and predominance of Government men in the actual administration of the State, besides the general responsibility of the Government of India during the period of minority.

With each succeeding president the policy of the Cabinet has been more or less changeful. The Cleveland regime is well-known for its scandals, both subdued and exposed. The Glancy administration was marked by judicial and educational reform, apathy towards national activities and sympathy for public grievances on the one hand and by advancement of Imperial interests and peaceful penetration on the other. The incumbency of Reynolds was stamped with a spirit of petulance and effrontery towards national workers, repression of popular aspirations and the doctrine of prestige and blank cheque to the man on the spot. A few instances will not be out of place.

(i) On the 19th of January 1925, the President of the cabinet ordered the large deputation of the Sikar Kisans to go back and seek redress with the senior officer against whom they were complaining despite their fears of ill-treatment which came later on as true.

(ii) On the 11th February, the following order was passed against Mr. Ramnarain Chaudhary, a *bona fide* citizen of Jaipur having his home and ancestral property in the State. "Whereas it appears from information received by the Durbar that one Ramnarain Chaudhary, Editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan" is stirring up discontent in Shekhawati and engaging in a campaign of agitation likely to endanger public peace it is hereby ordered that he be directed to remove himself from the territories of the Jaipur State within twelve hours from the date of these orders and be prohibited in the future from entering any portion of Jaipur territory without the permission of the Durbar." It is remarkable there is no time limit for these orders.

ORDER AGAINST MR. JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

(3) Then followed in quick succession the orders against another Jaipur citizen, the illustrious Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on the 9th of March:—"Whereas it appears from the information received that one Jamnalal Bajaj is making a tour in the Jaipur State to propagate the work of Khadi. He is ordered to give an undertaking that in his lectures he will not deal with political questions. He is further warned that if he commits breach of the undertaking he will be removed from the Jaipur state territory and prohibited from re-entering it." Mark the insulting tone of the order in the light of the influence and esteem commanded by Seth Jamnalal in the country by virtue of his sacrifices and national and philanthrophic services. The All-India Marwari Agrawal Conference in its seventh session held in March last at Fatehpur (Jaipur) rightly characterised both these orders as subversive of the elementary rights of citizenship and asked for their removal.

(4) The Senior Officer of Sikar was allowed to exploit a semi-official letter from the President of the Cabinet to ban the entry of the "Tarun Rajasthan" in Sikar area and to expel Brahmachari Hariji therefrom.

(5) The finishing stroke of Reynolds was delivereded on the eve of his departure for England in the first week of April on long leave which is believed to be the precursor of retirement. A recent issue of the Jaipur State Gazette announces that the entry of the "Tarun Rajasthan" of Ajmer has been prohibited into the Jaipur state. It is noteworthy that the order assigns no reason for the embargo. It is, however, common knowledge in Jaipur that the President was too often guided by the Revenue and Excise member of the Cabinet whose departments had been the object of criticism in the columns of the "Tarun Rajasthan".

GOOD BEGINNING.

It is such an ominous legacy that Major Ogilvie succeeds as the acting President during the absence of Mr. Reynolds. It is premature to say what sort of administrator he will turn out to be, but from what he is known as a man and from what I learn from a friend who knows him intimately, he is said to be, good, frank and conciliatory and has in my knowledge had to his credit a commendable part in the amicable settlement of the celebrated Satyagraha of Bijolia in Mewar when he was the Secretary to the R. G. G. in Rajputana. As a good augury in Jaipur he has created an impression by an act of humanity and justice. The Superintendent of Excise who happens to be the son of the Revenue and Excise Member of the Cabinet announced to a gathering of cultivators that bhang was henceforth a forbidden cultivation. The cultivators reasoning in their simplicity expressed compliance provided the State allowed no importation of the drug. This did not please the Superintendent and as a signal a number of cultivators in the vicinity of Jaipur were fined by the Excise authorities for alleged illicit cultivation of *bhang*. The peasants contended that the plants were wild growth and alleged that they were assaulted by excise employees. Major Ogilvie, when the matter was brought to his notice, is said to have ordered immediate relief to the cultivators. Let us hope he will prove a popular officer.

The Customs Department is presided over by an educated Jaipurian who was the president of the All-India States Conference at Nagpur in 1920 and later wrote a book-booklet entitled "The Wants and Needs of Jaipur". He was soon after placed at the head of the Customs department. There is some unrest against the duty recently imposed on the import of precious stones. Jaipur is noted for its trade in jewellery and the imposition is considered to be an impediment in the development of that trade. I am informed the department is about to undergo change and Pandit Behari Lal Kaushik, the Customs Officer of Udaipur, is in the running for the Jaipur Customs. This change, if it does come, will illustrate the idea that failure in one place may prove success at another.

The arrangements concerning the Imperial Bank of India (Jaipur Branch) are another cause of discontent among commercial classes. Ever since the disclosures of misappropriation in the palace treasury, the surplus funds of the state and the *jagirs* under the Court of Wards are kept in the Imperial Bank which encourages European and some British Indian enterprise but renders to the Jaipur commerce not even the little help the local merchants could receive from the palace treasury.

There are said to be standing orders that local talent should be given preference in all important public appointments, but paradoxical as it may seem, a large number of these is held by outsiders. According to the new scheme old employees, mostly Jaipurians, are now being replaced by men from outside even in the lower ranks.

This is necessarily causing hardship.

The situation in Shekhawati has improved a little. Interviewed by me last week a leader of the Kisans of the Jagir areas stated that the Naib Nazim of Shekhawati deputed to enquire into the grievances of the peasants had submitted a report favourable to the Kisans. The Nazim is also believed to be sympathetic. He is reported to have demanded the appearance in court of the Jagir representatives to have their final say in reply to the Kisan representation against alleged oppression by the Jagirs, pending for the last two years. The matter, the Kisans leader said, would be decided *ex parte* if the Jagirdars failed to send in their representatives this time. There were assaults on cultivators at harvest time in Malsisar and Dabri areas and the cases went up to the Nazim. The Jagir officials are reported to be trying to elicit compromises from the injured persons.

SIKAR AFFAIRS.

The state of affairs in Sikar, says a special correspondent of the "Tarun Rajasthan", still unsatisfactory. According to him, although the knotty question of customs has been amicably settled through the efforts of Seth Jamna Lal and others and owing to the realisation by the officials of the force of public opinion and almost all imprisoned Kisans have been released on bonds, the commission of enquiry appointed to consult the wishes of the common Kisan as to the future method of collection of revenue included as was originally stipulated, neither reyresentatives of th towns and member of the deputation that had gone to Jaipur nor were the ordinary cultivators consulted. The commission has nearly completed its work and evoked little interest among the Kisans. Nor does the persecution of the public workers who were suspected of being rifts in the lute of official autocracy seem to have ceased. One worker who had shown sympathy for the Kisans' cause has told me that his lands in Sikar have been measured in his absence and enquiries made by the Senior Officer as to their proprietorship. The issuing of court stamps in the name of the Senior Officer, continues the correspondent of the "Tarun Rajasthan," is resented as an encroachment on the functions of the Rao Raja and his revived inclination towards his old minister is considered significant in view of the approaching termination of the one year of probation for which the Senior Officer was appointed.

A report says that the ban on the "Tarun Rajasthan" was desired by a few Jagirdars including Sikar and Nawalgarh and that several members of the State Council were opposed to the placing of the ban.

An occasion of bloodshed was recently averted by the D.I.G. of police in a village in the Thikana of Manoharpur where the Raoji's men and the partner of the village had assembled with their forces.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

			Rs
See Directions on Picture Page, on Wednesday	20	1st Prize	150/-
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		3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
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26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

(Continued from column 4.)

Rs. 21-14-0 to Rs. 21-11-0 to Rs. 21-14-0, for May-June at Rs. 22-2-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 21-14-0, for July-September at Rs. 22-2-0 to Rs. 22-5-0 to Rs. 21-12-0 to Rs. 22-0-0.

40 in. — 12 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23-10-0 to Rs. 23-8-0, for May at Rs. 24-0-0 to Rs. 23-8-0.

Wheat Bags for May at Rs. 25-8-0

COAL.

There is no improvement to record. The demand for all grades alike is extremely dull, and prices are further weakening in consequence of this, and an excess of available supplies.

The following are the nominal prices now ruling:—

Desherghur—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.

11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5.

10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

The tone of our market is now slightly better although the actual volume of business reported during the period under review shows little improvement. The recent lack of confidence has been largely due to sales made by weak dealers, but stocks are gradually getting into the hands of stronger holders. This under normal conditions should have a strengthening effect upon our market and tend to lessen the disparity between local values and those prevailing in Manchester.

Offers for replacement are still too low to permit of much business being done, but we hear of a few lines the staples having found their way on to the books, assisted no doubt by the sharp decline in American Cotton.

Grey Shirtings.—The improvement reported last week has been maintained. The offtake has been better and in consequence prices have hardened slightly although holders of stocks are shewing some anxiety to clear their hands in view of the close proximity of the end of the season for these styles.

Grey Dhooties.—A certain amount of interest is displayed in this section but values remain unchanged. Replacement contracts are reported to have been concluded at low rates.

Whites.—The market for White Nainsooks and jacconets has remained neglected and values have depreciated about 2 annas per piece. A limited support has been forthcoming for other styles which has been sufficient to maintain values at last week's level.

Miscellaneous.—There have been no retail sales reported, neither have offers been received for replacement and values are unchanged.

Yarn.—The market for yarns has remained closed during the whole of the week for the "Barwari" festival, but will re-open to-day.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Re. 1-7-0 to Rs. 2-3-0.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-11-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-12-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by, 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-0-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-3-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-11-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-1-0 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26-8; Wh. Shtgs. 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-12; Wh. Shtgs. 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-12; Wh. Shtgs. Raja 99 by 40 Rs. 10-8 per piece. The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all rounds.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN

Our local Yarn market has remained closed during the whole of the past week on account of the Barwari Festival but reopens to-day.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report dated 12th May is as follows:—

Heavy Goods.—Cornsacks continue the chief item of interest in this market, and a good business has again been done for the season at a reduction on last rates. Prices of other qualities are also much easier and a moderate trade of a general description falls to be reported. We close steadier.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for May at Rs. 43-0-0, for July at Rs. 41-8-0; Twill Sacking 22 in. — 14 ozs. (8x8) for June at Rs. 24-8-0; B. Twills for May at Rs. 56-4-0 to Rs. 55-12-0 to Rs. 56-4-0, for June at Rs. 58-4-0 to Rs. 56-4-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2½ lbhs. for May-June at Rs. 70-0-0; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 67-0-0 to Rs. 66-0-; Liverpool Twills (41½ in. x 24 m. hd.) for May at Rs. 68-6-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for June at Rs. 75-0-0, for July at Rs. 74-0-0 to Rs. 73-8-0, for July-September at Rs. 74-8-0, for August-September at Rs. 74-0-0, for August-October at Rs. 75-0-0 to Rs. 73-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—D. W. Flour Bags (48 in.) for May at Rs. 68-12-0 basis; B. Twills for May at Rs. 56-4-0 to Rs. 55-12-0 to Rs. 56-4-0, for June at Rs. 58-4-0 to Rs. 56-4-0; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 67-0-0 to Rs. 66-0-0; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for June at Rs. 2-15-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September at Rs. 61-12-0 to Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 61-0-0, for July-October at Rs. 60-8-0 to Rs. 61-0-0, for August-September at Rs. 61-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0 to Rs. 61-0-0, for October at Rs. 61-0-0; A. Twills (48 in.) for July at Rs. 71-0-0 basis; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 3-3-6, for October-March at Rs. 2-15-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 3-5-0 to Rs. 3-4-9 basis; for August at Rs. 3-4-3 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 46-0-0; Hy. C's for May at Rs. 56-8-0 to Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 56-0-0, for July-September at Rs. 57-0-0 to Rs. 56-0-0; A. Twills for May at Rs. 72-0-0, to Rs. 70-8-0, for November-January at Rs. 66-0-0, for December-January at Rs. 66-8-0, for February at Rs. 66-0-0; A. Twills (safety sewn), for November-December at Rs. 69-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for June at Rs. 58-4-0 to Rs. 56-4-0, for July-September at Rs. 56-12-0 to Rs. 57-4-0 to Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 55-8-0, for January-March at Rs. 53-8-0.

Hessians.—With only a small export enquiry and second hand dealers keen sellers, values have steadily declined during the interval. Mills have been more disposed to entertain business, and a certain amount has been put through in the far forward positions. Towards the close, prices are rather steadier.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 17-4-0 to Rs. 16-10-0 to Rs. 16-14-0, for May-June at Rs. 17-5-0 to Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 16-14-0, for July-September at Rs. 17-0-0, for October-March at Rs. 16-12-0, for January-March at Rs. 16-12-0 to Rs. 16-8-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 21-13-0 to

(Continued in column 3.)

MALARIA

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Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

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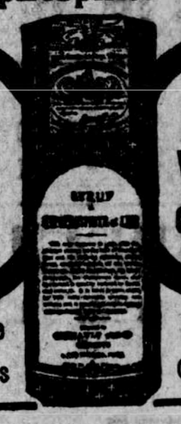

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ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.
BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadeli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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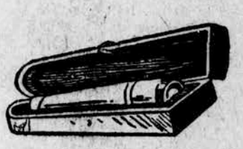

80 Seals
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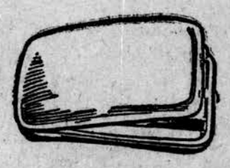

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One Pair Ladies' Phoenix Silk Stockings. Colours—Black, White, Nude or Champagne—Sizes 8½ to 10

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One Set Rolled Gold Cuff Links and Studs

40 Seals
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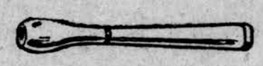
20 Seals
One "Cutex" 5 Minute Manicure Set

25 Seals
One Eversharp Silver plated Pencil

40 Seals
One Rolled Gold and "Simili" Pearl Brooch



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